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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

FIFTY-FOURTH MEETING

OF THE

ASSOCIATION

OF

Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections

OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

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SEPTEMBER 9, 10, 11, 1929

CONNEAUT LAKE, PENNSYLVANIA

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CONNEAUT LAKE, PENNSYLVANIA

C. W. SMILES
President, Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of Pennsylvania.

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NOTE: The addresses of Judge Parker and Dr. Petry at the suggestion of some interested parties, have been printed separately and extra copies thereof may be obtained through Dr. J. E. Sommer, Blair County Hospital, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

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The Executive Committee consists of the President, the First Vice President, the Secretary, the Treasurer, Assistant Secretaries, Honorary Secretaries, the Chairman of the Committee on Legislation and the three last past Presidents, as follows:—A. G. Graham, Philadelphia (1929); Chas. L. Huston, Coatesville (1928); Charles F. Loesel, Erie (1927).

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FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

OF

The Association of

Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections

of the State of Pennsylvania.

HELD

September 9 - 11, 1929 Conneaut Lake, Pa.

MONDAY EVENING SESSION

September 9, 1929

The opening session of the Fifty-fourth Meeting of the Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of the State of Pennsylvania, held at the Hotel Conneaut, Conneaut Lake, Pa., convened at 8 o'clock, Mr. Harley B. Cutshall, of Meadville, Pa., presiding.

CHAIRMAN CUTSHALL: Ladies and Gentlemen, Directors of the Poor of the State of Pennsylvania, you will please come to order.

The exercises of the evening will be opened by singing one verse of "America", and while we remain standing, the Rev. M. M. Clark, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Townville, will make the invocation.

The assemblage arose, and after singing one verse of "America", Rev. Clark made the invocation.

CHAIRMAN CUTSHALL: You will notice by the program that this meeting was to have been called to order by Mr. H. R. Conover, President of the Board of County Commissioners of Crawford County, Meadville, Pa. Mr. Conover lives in Titusville, and he is somewhat interested in the Titusville Fair which is being held there this week. It was impossible for him to be present this evening on account of the fact that he had to attend an important meeting tonight in that city.

I am sorry that Mr. Conover is not here tonight to speak to you, because he is the best looking man on our Board, and a man with rare oratorical ability. I am sure if he were here to make a speech, you would all enjoy it.

I know that many of you have had to travel several hundred miles in order to be present tonight, and I know that you are weary, so I am not going to tire you with lengthy remarks. Anything that I might say to you wouldn't be worth listening to, compared with what is coming a little later.

At this time I am going to turn the meeting over to our new President for the current year, Mr. Arthur G. Graham, Director, Bristol

Township, Philadelphia, Pa. I don't know much about Mr. Graham, and never heard anything bad about him, but I assume he must be good, because he comes from a city that has a good name—the City of Brotherly Love!

Mr. Graham.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR G. GRAHAM: Commissioners of Crawford County, Ladies and Gentlemen, and Fellow Delegates: I can only say that this is one of the proudest times of my life, probably from the fact that I stand here before you as your President, and president of one of the most glorious organizations in the State of Pennsylvania.

To my mind, the Directors of the Poor have a wonderful work before them, and they have very successfully carried on their work in the past which has benefitted the unfortunates throughout this glorious State of ours. I am also proud to think that I have been one of those who has done that kind of work.

It is a pleasure indeed to be associated with men and women who are doing that character of work, helping men, women and children who are more unfortunate than we ourselves are.

I do not wish to make a lengthy speech because we have with us others who will give more detailed and more beneficial remarks than I could make; but as President of this Association, I want to say this:

For the past year I have had many moments of pleasure writing letters to the different ones connected with the Executive Committee, and without the Executive Committee efficiency I don't know whether your President would have done much for the benefit of the Association. Mr. Jones' efficiency cannot be discounted. Mr. Solenberger has been very helpful to me, because of the fact that he is located so very close to me in Philadelphia. While I received a great deal of correspondence from Mr. Jones, I appealed to Mr. Solenberger many, many times when in need of assistance.

I want to say this before I start further in the meeting, that I hope you will all take the good teachings which you will have received in your associations with the different delegates, in your mingling together, and God-speed you in your work. We have a wonderful lot of work to do. We have a big job and we should feel, as we go into the various problems, in our hearts that we should carry on this great work with the best of our ability. Class ourselves, one with the other, how would we feel if we were one of those poor unfortunates under our care.

Let us get out of these sessions all that we possibly can, and make this convention a real success.

I thank you, and we will now proceed with the program.

I am pleased at this time to call upon Hon. John E. Reynolds, of Meadville, Pa.

HON. JOHN E. REYNOLDS: Mr. President, Directors of the Poor of Pennsylvania, Ladies and Gentlemen: As a part of the program assign-

ed to me by the President of the Commissioners in Crawford County, I was asked to tell you some of the interesting historical facts concerning Northwestern Pennsylvania, and especially Crawford County.

Perhaps many of you from the eastern part of the State feel that Eastern Pennsylvania is the only part of Pennsylvania that is really rich in history. However, Northwestern Pennsylvania and Western Pennsylvania held the stage of one of the most important international dramas that has ever been enacted.

This portion of the country prior to 1749 was absolutely unknown. A century before that the French had discovered the Ohio and the Mississippi, and then their trails led from the now Canada to the West, coming to the Mississippi, and then down the Mississippi to its mouth at the Gulf.

The English had their colonies on the seacoast, but it was not until about 1749 that the English of the colonies, particularly in Virginia and the Carolinas began to push over the divide. As soon as that began, France, who up to that time had always claimed the interior of the country and Canada, again made it known that they laid claim upon the territory, or the valley of the Ohio. It was a valuable territory in the matter of fur trading, and they saw with what rapidity the English settlers were crossing the mountains and "squatting" upon what they considered French territory.

Captain Celeron received a commission from the Governor of Canada to come down and make an extensive expedition to the Ohio Valley, taking possession of the Ohio and its tributaries, he to take possession of the country in the name of the King of France.

That expedition started in July, 1749, and about the middle of August of that year, Celeron and his party of about 300 French and Canadian soldiers, and quite a body of Indians arrived at the mouth of a river marked on the earliest map of this region as Riviere LeBoeuf, where the French two years afterwards located one of their chain of forts.

When Celeron passed the mouth of this stream there was a man who was in business there by the name of John Frazier. I think John Frazier was the first settler there, and you would hardly call him a permanent settler, because it was necessary for him to change his location often. However, he was in business there at that time.

After the French-Indian war, John Frazier put in a claim for his losses at 2,523 pounds, which represented a large sum of money at that time. There were others who made claims, and the list is headed by John Frazier, and dated 1749. That paper is now in Meadville.

The map that was made by Celeron is now in the archives in Paris, France, and that map, I believe, is the oldest one of this region.

In the summer of 1753, the English colonies, and especially the colony of Virginia, became worried over the situation, and the English subjects

were asking for protection along the river front in the Ohio Valley. Pretty soon they were demanding protection.

So this is where the international drama begins, and which makes this part of the country of historic value and very interesting.

At that time there happened to be a young man in Virginia, who afterwards proved to be a leader, and later was known as the Father of Our Country. He was just 21 years old when he was commissioned by the Governor to visit the French at Fort LeBoeuf, which was located not so very far from here, just over the border of Crawford County, which is now Erie County. He was to interview the commandant there and find out what the intentions of the French were. Washington, as you all know, made that trip with Christopher Gist, together with nine or ten attendants, traveling up the old trail known as the old Indian Trail. It was the trail that was used by the early trappers and earliest pioneers in this part of the country, traveling from the Ohio to the St. Lawrence, it being the shortest portage between Lake LeBoeuf and Presque Isle, which is now Erie. This portage was selected by the French because it commanded the upper part of the Ohio Valley. There were other portages, such as the one up by Detroit, but this one was the shortest route.

After Washington and Gist returned, Washington made his report to the Governor of Virginia. And that report, my friends, was published broadcast in Europe, especially in England, Prussia, and several other European countries, causing a great amount of interest and feeling. It was only a year or so afterwards that actual hostilities commenced, and the first hostilities began in this part of the country.

An expedition, led by the French, was made down through this present County, down through the French Creek Valley, in April, 1754. They carried munitions of warfare, such as they had, and enough material with which to build a fort. They built Fort Duquesne, at Pittsburgh, which was constructed during the last part of April and the first part of May, 1754. That great body of men, with their 300 canoes, and all of their equipment, made the trip from Lake LeBoeuf to the forks in the rivers at Pittsburgh in just about two weeks.

As you all know, the British captured Fort Duquesne in 1758. Of course the French burned a number of their forts.

The British, under Colonel Mercer (for which Mercer County is named) and Colonel Boquet, formed an expedition and came up the French Creek Valley to Presque Isle.

As I said before, the country between the Ohio and Lake Erie was unknown, but it was a rich country, and after various vicissitudes, England tried to hold it. However, they had great trouble in doing so. The forts were burned, and after the Revolutionary War, the United States established Fort Franklin, located near where the city of Franklin is now located.

From that time on the country began to develop rapidly. So you see, friends, in this locality where this meeting is now being held, first the French controlled the territory, over which the French flag was flown, later the British flag, and finally the Stars and Stripes!

This territory where we are now meeting was claimed by the State of Connecticut, as well as the State of Virginia, and they had what they thought was a strong hold on it. It was at that time that Western Reserve got its name, and the State of Virginia, or rather the colony of Virginia, didn't give up its claim on Western Pennsylvania until quite late; in fact the western line of Pennsylvania wasn't established until about 1784 or 1785.

In 1780 this portion of the State was in West Moreland County, and in 1887 it was Allegheny County, although it was north of Pittsburgh. It was not until March 12, 1800 that Crawford County was established, being carved out of Allegheny County along with Erie County, Warren County, Venango County, and Mercer County. They were all carved out of Allegheny County.

Crawford County was named as the judicial district for Northwestern Pennsylvania for three years, and this is one of the interesting facts in Crawford County history. The Legislators stipulated that if Crawford County was to be the County Seat, it would be necessary that it establish a seat of learning.

A subscription was started in the settlement located where Meadville is now located, where there were perhaps about 150 souls residing, and there was raised in four days' time $4,350 for the establishment of a seminary of learning. And what is more, it was all paid. Therefore, there was established in Crawford County the County Seat at Meadville, making Crawford County a judicial seat for the five Counties which had been carved out of Allegheny County.

The first court was established in the settlement, where Meadville is now located, in July, 1800.

From that time on, the country developed very rapidly. There was a most intelligent population in Crawford County, and also in the village. It was a time when there was much land speculation and much excitement in land ownership. Many of the able men of the East came into Crawford County, especially from Philadelphia and surrounding territory. They settled in Crawford County.

In the settlement, where Meadville is now located, the Crawford County Bar was established. The Crawford County Bar had a very high standing.

The first newspaper was printed in 1805. The Waterford and Erie turnpike was built in 1806. The citizens of Crawford County built their own roads, schools and courthouses, settling all bills, etc. There were a few appropriations made by the State for clearing out a few principal streams which formed the highways of that day, but the roadbuilding was done by the citizens of that day.

In February, 1807, there was formed a society for the encouragement of manufactures and the arts, and I believe that was the first organization of its kind which resembles the Chamber of Commerce of today—the fourth society to be established in the United States. I believe the first one was established in Philadelphia, the next one in Charleston, and one in New Haven. The Crawford County organization did everthing to develop this portion of Pennsylvania, especially Crawford and Erie Counties.

As early as 1812 we had a library in Meadville.

In September, 1814, there was established the Northwestern Bank of Pennsylvania, with a capital of $200,000.

In 1815 Allegheny College was founded, and today Allegheny is one of the best small colleges in the United States.

In 1827, the State, through the urging of the citizens of Erie and Crawford Counties, was induced to build the Beaver and Erie Canal. This canal really did open up a commercial route into what was then called the West. After that canal was in operation, it really put Meadville, Franklin and Erie on a par with New York and Philadelphia, as far as commerce was concerned.

Shortly after that the railroads came into use, and Crawford County slowly progressed until it is as you see it today.

Many prominent men have visited in Crawford County, and Meadville in particular. Some of the buildings still stand that were viewed by General Lafayette in 1825, and a tavern is still standing where the artist John Audobon stayed during his visit.

Another most important fact about Crawford County (and this is a national drama) is the fact that 104 years ago John Brown settled in Richmond Township, having built a tannery. He contributed to the building up of our early industries. John Brown's tannery was located about ten miles from Meadville. He was a fanatic, but he was a good man and a hard worker, He had a conviction that he was sent by God to free the slaves. He couldn't stand for slavery. My friends, John Brown lived in Crawford County.

There are many, many other interesting historic facts about Crawford County that I could talk to you about, but the time is getting late and there are other speakers to follow.

It now gives me great pleasure, in behalf of the Poor Directors of Crawford County, and the members of The Association, to present to you, the President of the Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of the State of Pennsylvania, a gavel which was made from the wood that made up the top of the curing table used in the old John Brown tannery. Mr. Graham, I take pleasure in presenting this gavel to you at this time.

May it always stand for right and justice.

President Graham was presented with the gavel at this time.

PRESIDENT GRAHAM: Mr. Reynolds, I shall cherish this gift from the fact that I have had the pleasure of serving this wonderful Association for one year, and I promise you, Mr. Reynolds, and also the members of the Crawford County Association, that I shall keep it in fond rememberance of this occasion. However, I will be sure and not let it get into the hands of my wife.

We will now receive the Address of Welcome, by Hon. O. Clare Kent, President Judge of Crawford County. It gives me great pleasure to introduce to you at this time, Judge Kent of Meadville, Pa.

HON. O. CLARE KENT: Mr. President, Members of the Association, Ladies and Gentlemen: I consider it a very distinctive honor and extreme pleasure to be called from the bench of this County to extend a word of welcome to you people assembled here this evening.

To my mind, there is nothing that so exemplifies the great word before the American people today as it did during the time of the great World War. That word was exemplified to the extreme at that time, and since then it has been more or less put into the discard.

I believe it is the spirit of that word that brings you people, as public servants and distributors of charity, together at such a meeting as this tonight. Such occasions as this, to my mind, are well. It is impossible for us to get along without them.

My friends, the word to which I refer is COOPERATION!

I think that is the basis which brings us together in a common union. It brings us together in a meeting such as this where we may discuss and try to solve the different problems which may come before us.

It is my pleasure, on behalf of the good people of Crawford County, to extend to you a word of welcome to our midst. In doing so, I believe it might be well for me to take up the thread, where my honored friend, Mr. Reynolds, left off, and tell you a little more about the historical facts concerning Crawford County.

I would like to have you go with me on a little journey around our County, and while doing so I want to tell you something about what we have in this County at the present time.

Crawford County generally is considered as an agricultural section of the country. That is true, and we rank among the first counties of the State of Pennsylvania in dairy products and in a great many farm products. But this County is fast assuming a different atmosphere.

We are here assembled at Conneaut Lake, the largest inland lake in the State of Pennsylvania. It takes its name from the old Indian name meaning "Frozen Snow Water".

We have a resort here for the pleasure of not only the people of this community, but tourists from every section of the country, which we believe is a credit not only to Crawford County, but also to the State of Pennsylvania.

The people of our County are hospitable and they like to see visitors, and also they like to be on the entertaining side.

Immediately to the southward, adjoining this very location here, there is located the famous Pymatuning Swamp. No doubt many of you have read about the Pymatuning Swamp, which is one of the greatest onion beds to be found anywhere. We raise onions of the local variety nearly as large as Spanish onions, and large quantities of them.

Not only are there large onion beds to be found in that vicinity, but Dr. Sutton of the State Department, says that the Pymatuning Swamp is the greatest habitation for wild birds existing in the State of Pennsylvania.

As you perhaps all know there is under consideration at the present time the construction of a huge dam, to be known as the Pymatuning Dam, which will make a lake much larger than Conneaut Lake. I think the lake will be about eight or ten miles in width, and possibly twenty or twenty-five miles in length, and will furnish water to the great iron and steel industries which lie in the great Shenango Valley and on down to the City of Pittsburgh.

We are very much interested in the Pymatuning Swamp—so much so that we call ourselves "Swamp Angels".

Let us now take a course to the southeast. We come to a little hamlet called Cochranton. There are possibly 1,500 inhabitants in that little borough, and there are located there two small manufacturing plants which are working all the time, and the greater part of the time, night and day One of these manufacturing plants makes these labels you see fastened to the automobile, such as "I'm a nervous wreck!", "Excuse me please!", etc. They are working night and day in order to put them out fast enough.

We will now travel farther east, and we come to the second city of our County, on the extreme southeast corner of the County—Titusville! There you will find a city of approximately 8,000 inhabitants. Titusville is the seat of the first oil well in the country, the Colonel Drake Well. If you ever visit Titusville, you can go down to the Drake well and see the old original well constructed just as it was back in the days when it was a prime factor in that section of the country.

You will also find there a number of oil industries, oil refineries, and smaller diversified manufacturies.

Then we will come back through the central part of the County, and in Richmond Township you will come to the old John Brown Tannery, as mentioned and described by Mr. Reynolds.

Going from there we will take a northwest course and arrive at Cambridge Springs, one of the famous watering places in the United States. Its fame is not limited to Pennsylvania only. There you will find people from all over the country. Also you will find another watering place only six miles from Cambridge Springs, and that is Saegertown. There you will find a bottling plant which produces the famous Saegertown Ginger Ale.

From Saegertown we will travel another six miles and enter the County Seat, Meadville, which is very picturesque. Meadville is a beautiful city.

The other day I was talking to a stranger who had stopped at Meadville, and he said to me, "Why, I want to tell you Judge, you have a million and one-half dollars in shade trees in this city. It is something unusual."

I told him that we cherished them very highly, because it makes Meadville "The City Beautiful!"

Meadville is well situated geographically. It is midway between New York and Chicago on the main line of the Erie Railroad System. It is also midway between Cleveland and Buffalo, and Buffalo to Pittsburgh. It is a terminus for the bus lines operating from Cleveland, Youngstown, Pittsburgh, Erie, and also the through busses from Coast to Coast. Meadville even has an air field located not far from the city. Therefore, Meadville is a city that is known possibly better beyond the confines of Crawford County than some of the inhabitants within the County realize.

Meadville is the home of Allegheny College, one of the better smaller colleges in the country today. It is also the home of other institutions of learning, such as the Pennsylvania College of Music, Meadville Commercial College, Unitarian Theological Seminary (of which part has been moved to Chicago.) Meadville also has some very fine new school buildings, including one of the finest High Scools in the country.

We have in Meadville a diversified list of manufacturies. We have iron foundries, plate shops, tool works, railroad shops, and various other industries. Meadville is the home of the famous and well advertised and commonly used Hookless Fastener. Also at the present time there is under construction one of the modern rayon silk plants which eventually, as we are led to believe, will employ upwards of five thousand hands.

My friends, you can see, when we stop to consider the history of Crawford County, and connect it up with our present points of interest and industries, we have a community and a County of which we are proud; and as I said before, as "Swamp Angels" we truly are proud of our community.

We welcome you as our guests on this occasion. I hope that your sojourn with us will not only be pleasant, but that it will be profitable

to you, and that after you have departed you will think so well of Crawford County that you will come back again and visit us.

I thank you.

PRESIDENT GRAHAM: Friends and Fellow Delegates: It gives me great pleasure at this time to call upon a lady to respond to the Address of Welcome.

Mr. Charles L. Huston, Past President of this Association, has been detained. However his place will be filled very well, because we have a lady with us tonight who has appeared before you at other occasions, and one who is very much interested in the Association and its future.

I am very proud indeed to call upon Mrs. Florence Cloud, of Chester County.

MRS. FLORENCE B. CLOUD: Mr. President, Fellow Directors and Welfare Workers: I am sorry that Mr. Huston is not here tonight. I cannot take his place as he is a wonderful man.

First let me express thanks to the Commissioners of Crawford County for the hospitality extended to us. I know that we will enjoy every minute of the time we stay with you. I wish also to thank Judge Kent for the welcome he has extended to us.

And now let us show these Commissioners and Judge Kent how we appreciate what they have done, by making this one of the best conventions we have ever had.

I understand that almost all of the Districts are represented here, and the only way we can make this a successful convention is to attend every session, not shirking any, and taking part in all the discussions. The chairmen of the various committes have worked hard in order that this convention may be a grand success in every way; and again we must be loyal to our President, as I know Mr. Huston would wish that to be the case.

I thank you.

PRESIDENT GRAHAM: Mrs. Cloud has expressed a thought which has been close to my heart during the past year. I never had the pleasure until about a year ago last April to know Mr. Huston. I think he is a wonder, and I am exceedingly sorry that he is not with us tonight. However, I am happy that we have our good friend Mrs. Cloud with us.

The next on the program calls for the President's Annual Address.

PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL ADDRESS

Just what I should say that might be most interesting to you or to the Association, I am almost at a loss to express; but I do want to say this, that I sincerely hope you will attend all of the sessions. We are gathered here at this wonderful big place, and I hope that you will mingle together and gather as much information as possible

while you are here at Conneaut Lake. I hope this convention will be a means of cementing your interest with the Association's activities stronger than it ever has before. I cannot understand why it should be otherwise.

As I have said before, to my mind the obligation which you took when you accepted the office which you hold as Director, Steward, Solicitor, or whatever position you hold, is an obligation which must be filled according to your own conscience. Your conscience must be your guide for the betterment of that which you have undertaken to do. I am sure that you will be successful in your work.

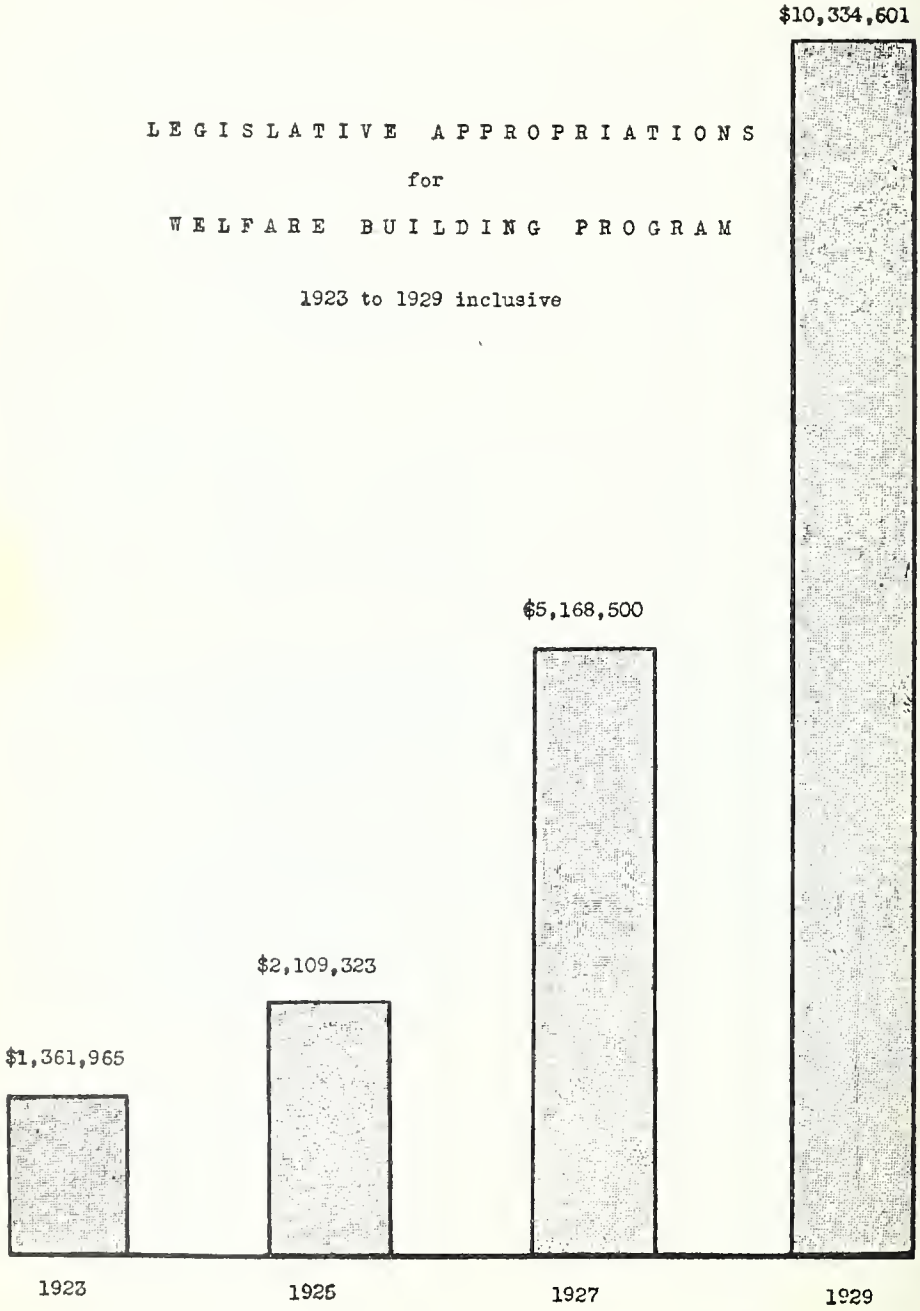
I would like to call your attention at this time to a chart which has been placed on the wall to your right. That is a chart which has been gotten up by Mr. Bedinger, Secretary of the Public Charities Association of Pennsylvania. This chart has been gotten up solely for the purpose of allowing each one of us from the various sections of the State to find out just what the Association membership is of that body, how many of you folks, coming from your own individual districts, are represented on that chart.

I am not going to make a lengthly address tonight. It is rather warm and we want to close the meeting tonight early enough so that you will have an opportunity to mingle together and get acquainted with each other. However, I have one more thought in mind:

Just about a year ago when we held our last convention in Philadelphia we had before us at that time the possibilities of working hard for the Fifty Million Dollar Bond Issue. I hope that all you were as much interested in the adoption of that constitutional amendment as I was. Unfortunately it was defeated. Probably you felt about it as I did. The Public Charities Association worked hard for the successful adoption of that amendment. We all know what that Fifty Million Dollar Bond Issue would have meant to the State of Pennsylvania had it passed.

Also we have here before us a chart which shows you the budgets which have been passed by the Legislatures from 1923 to 1929.

1923	1925	1927	1929
$1,361,965	$2,109,323	$5,168,500	$10,334,601



You will note that we received $10,334,601 from the Legislature of 1929. If we continue to receive that amount from each biennial (and I know that those men have our work close to their hearts and souls, and are interested in this Association) we will have accomplished just as much as if we had received the $50,000,000 all at one time.

I am going to call upon a gentleman to speak to us who addressed us at Hazleton two years ago, and if you will recall he made some splendid remarks in connection with the Fifty Million Dollar Bond Issue, and if we had all worked as hard as we should have worked, I believe it would have been carried through.

I now have the extreme honor and pleasure of calling upon the Honorable Arthur H. James, Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR ARTHUR H. JAMES: Mr. President, Judge Kent, and Members of the Association, Ladies and Gentlemen: I am very happy that I came to Conneaut Lake, if it was for no other reason than to learn something about the historical features of Crawford County that I did not know before.

Coming from the great northeastern part of this State, we have different conceptions of the State, just as they have in the northwestern section of the State. If I were to talk to you about Crawford County, without looking up the history of the County, the thing that would have flashed in my mind would be the fact that Crawford County was responsible for the so-called Crawford County system, of primary system of voting; and those of us associated with politics know that it was only a matter of a few years later that it was wiped off the books.

So I pass from that to another very historical fact in the history of Pennsylvania, of which Mr. Reynolds has told us, and also Judge Kent, and aside from the fact that Meadville has a million and one-half dollars worth of shade trees, if I recall correctly, Meadville was the home of the famous Meadville Pure Rye.

However, judging from what I have been reading about Crawford County since that time, and also Conneaut Lake since that time, the people here are not living up to their reputation. So those good old days have gone forever, and you are all gathered together here tonight to enjoy the hospitality and good-will of the Public Officials of Crawford County.

When I looked across the Lake tonight, the only thing you could wish for would be a girl and a boat, and out there in the moonlight you could be satisfied to stay here for the rest of your life. Mrs. James is with me, so I was safe in making that assertion.

Tonight I am sure that I am really a fit subject for your charity and for the administration of relief that you are directly charged to give, because I believe I am poverty stricken of ideas that would be inspirational to you as is barren earth.

The Governor would have been here, but ordinarily the Lieutenant Governor must take the Governor's place; and it is very rare that the average citizen of Pennsylvania has an opportunity to see the Lieutenant Governor, therefore he must travel considerably in order that the good people may have that privilege.

You know, the Governor carries automobile license No. 1, and the Lieutenant Governor carries license No. 2, and I know there are enough poker players in the audience to know the difference between the Ace and the Deuce in the deck.

I only hope that I may in some measure live up to your expectations and say something to you tonight that may be of some help and inspiration to you in the great welfare work you are undertaking. When I look at the Poor Directors, I just wonder sometimes where the emphasis should be placed. I didn't say "pure" directors, although it is naturally assumed that if you are a Poor Director, you must be a pure director. I know that you are animated from a sincere and lofty desire that the work you are charged to do shall be properly and admirably carried out.

The question of Poor Relief of course has been a life-long question, not only with this present generation, but for the generations which have gone by. It has been the one all-absorbing thought that has been in the hearts and minds of everybody that they might avoid poverty. From early childhood until late in life the past generations have been teaching their children to become educated and to become thrifty, to practice economy that they might avoid poverty, and to avoid in the declining years of their lives the possibility that they may have to go to the Poorhouse over the Hill. And that has been the ghost which has been haunting the generations of the past—The Poorhouse over the Hill. Thank God, there is enough heart, and enough manhood and womanhood in the Relief Association in Pennsylvania today to take the Poorhouse away and to say that it is going to be a home for the aged and a home for the afflicted.

At last in the State of Pennsylvania we are getting our feet down on a solid foundation, so when there comes to our attention an unfortunate man or woman we can extend to them a helping hand. The impression has been for years and years that the Poorhouse was for the derelicts of society, the alcoholics of society, the men and women who refuse to work. No! we are now realizing that we have got to put something into it except the mere mechanical provisions of a place to sleep and a place to eat, the mechanical offering of food to them.

More interest is being taken in these people today than ever before, and it is to you men and women who belong to the Relief Association of Pennsylvania that we are looking to put that spirit into the work so that we may be able to say to these poor unfortunates that we are doing our part as good brothers and sisters.

It is impossible for us to simply cast that thought aside and say that we can live alone. We must do our part. We can't live alone! We can't live alone as a County, a State or Nation. How much more so can it be said that we can't live alone right in our individual community, where some poor unfortunate, afflicted from birth perhaps, or

by reason of accident, something beyond their control, looks to us for relief. It is up to us as individuals to give that relief to that type of fellow citizen.

In Pennsylvania we are awake to that situation. I don't need to stand here and try and demonstrate that to you. You are all familiar with the conditions throughout this State of Pennsylvania, and you are familiar with what the State of Pennsylvania is doing for the relief of these poor unfortunates. As you see on the chart before you, in 1923 there was appropriated $1,361,965 for Welfare Building, and in 1929 there was appropriated $10,334,601. That is the best proof of what the State of Pennsylvania is doing for its unfortunates.

It was only in 1921 that the Department of Welfare was established in the State of Pennsylvania, and yet in a little less than seven years we have appropriated over $10,000,000 in trying to solve this growing and tremendous question.

Today the Department of Welfare is exceeded in importance by only two other Departments in the State of Pennsylvania, and that is the Highway Department and the Department of Education, showing very clearly that the missionary work done by the various organizations in the State has not been in vain. The seed was sown and we are now able to see it bear fruit. These increased appropriations represent the fruit that you have now harvested; and as an official of the State of Pennsylvania, I want to congratulate you men and women for the interest that you have taken in this particular work, because it was through your help and by your activities that the matter was brought home to the State Legislature and the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania.

When the Fifty Million Dollar Bond Issue fell down, I was rather disappointed, because I really believed that we needed the money. As I say, I was in a measure disappointed when Amendment No. 10 failed to pass. However, when the Legislature of 1929 came along with its $10,000,000, and as has been said, if we can secure that much money for this great work every biennium, I would rather see the charities paid for as we go along than receive the money through a Bond Issue.

I don't pretend in any sense whatever to have any special knowledge about the charitable work of the State of Pennsylvania, but this Welfare Department takes up phases of the work which come very close to some of the activities which I have had to take up, as Lieutenant Governor of this State.

As Lieutenant Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, it is my duty to serve as Chairman of the Board of Pardons. Your organization, of course, is very much interested in the various institutions of the State, the correctional institutions and the penal institutions, and naturally that is a vital problem for the welfare organization.

The one thing that we need in America today is not punishment for the criminal, but prevention before they become criminals. It is a good deal like locking the stable after the horse has been stolen. We must start at the foundation with this problem, at its inception, and that is to go back to the original proposition and find out if there is something wrong, when so many of the youth of America are getting into our penal institutions. Do you know it has been established that the far greatest percentage of the men in the penitentiaries today are boys that are under 21 years of age? So that problem comes home to the Department of Welfare. These adolescent children must be taken care of before they are placed behind the bars of the penal institutions of the State and Country. We must get hold of these adolescent youths and see if we can't mold them into that type of citizen so they will be an asset to the community. At least we can give them protection and give them intelligent guidance. Of course we must give protection to the weak-minded boy or girl. And the State of Pennsylvania has not been giving them protection. However, I am thankful and hopeful now, with these increased appropriations that you are going to put Pennsylvania where she will be able to take care of the unfortunate members of society, and in a measure help to decrease this tremendous crime which is prevalent in Pennsylvania and elsewhere throughout the country.

After all is said and done, it is surprising how easy it is to say that somebody is lost and there is no hope for them. It has been demonstrated to me many, many times, as Chairman of the Board of Pardons, that had there been somebody there to give them a little helping hand, just a little bit of encouragement, the individual would have been able to stand upon his feet and become a good citizen in his community, thereby escaping the clutches of the law.

I am thinking of a case which appeared before the Board of Pardons. There was a young man from Florida who was convicted of stealing an automobile, and he was sent to the penitentiary in Florida. He escaped from the penitentiary there and worked his way up north into the District of Columbia. There he stole another automobile. He was convicted and on his way to the Atlanta Penitentiary he escaped. He worked his way up to Reading, Pennsylvania. There he stole another automobile, was convicted and escaped from the Reading County Jail. He was captured a few weeks later and sent to the Eastern Penitentiary, and in company with two other men escaped from the Eastern Penitentiary.

That young man worked his way clear across the continent to San Francisco. There he took a boat out to Honolulu. Unfortunately, or perhaps fortunately, he had as a stateroom companion a Pinkerton detective. This young man was a delightful young fellow and companion and they became quite friendly. They spent a few weeks in Honolulu together, and then the Pinkerton detective returned to the

United States. When he got back to the Headquarters Office in San Francisco, in looking over some pictures in the gallery, he noticed the picture of this very fellow whom he had accompanied from San Francisco to Honolulu, a reward having been offered for his capture. He immediately wired the police officials there and they picked him up. Two detectives were sent there and they brought him back and he was finally placed in the penitentiary.

I submit to you now, the average person would say forthwith there was absolutely no hope for that young man. They would say that he was a hopeless case—four distinct cases and four escapes. You perhaps would say there wasn't a chance in the world for that young man to be rejuvenated, so that he might be permitted to mingle with his fellowmen again. Let us see what happened?

That young man went into the penitentiary, of course. He was a young man of 24 years of age. He had lived a life of crime. However, he seemed to settle down and took to building small model ships. You have all seen them. Soon he began to employ others in the penitentiary to do this particular work. Within six months time he had more than 300 inmates of the penitentiary making these ships. He looked after the work and supervised it. There was some difficulty in the penitentiary later and it was necessary to abandon the manufacture of these ships.

That young man established outside the walls of the penitentiary a factory for the manufacture of these ship models. He directed the operations of the factory, giving instructions to his mother each visitation day.

That young man was in the penitentiary for a period of seven years doing that kind of work. I have no hesitation in saying when that young man's case was presented to the Board of Pardons we felt that through his actions he had demonstrated conclusively that he was a rejuvenated man, and we pardoned him. He was sent out into the world and is now conducting a business on the same order, only on a larger scale, indicating clearly that that young man had been restored.

I say to you that the Welfare Associations of this State must help the young people of that type before they get into the penal institutions. We must find out those things the youth wants. It seems that our education has been simply to give young people an education in terms of books and not in terms of things actually to be done. There are enough men present tonight to know that a boy between the age of 12 and 17 years thinks in terms of actually doing things and not in studies. I think the process of education in this State must change so that we will be able to determine what the boy's inclinations are, what his aptitudes are, to find out whether that boy ought to be given an education entirely from books, or whether he should receive the actual mechanical training. We should be able to determine whether that boy should learn Latin or the pure mechanics of life.

The Welfare Department is picking up that very same line of thought in order to be able to put that boy or girl into his or her proper sphere. So it is with the boy or girl that is immature, the boy or girl that seems to be just a little bit weak-minded. That is what the Welfare organizations of our State are doing. They are placing these children properly, and you men and women are in a great and noble cause. I know of no higher calling than for a man or woman to be able to say, "I helped that boy and girl when they were going down hill. I was a party to assisting a mother who had a large family of children and starvation was facing them, and sickness and disaster was at the door. I assisted them in their hour of trial."

Nothing has impressed me more during the last year or so than the attitude of the Poor Boards in giving relief to the aged couples. I am frank to say to you that I didn't agree with the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania when they repudiated the Old Age Pension Bill. I was very much in favor of it, because I believe that eventually Pennsylvania is going to have practically the same thing as the Old Age Pension Bill, only under a different form.

As poor Directors, you are giving to the old people, the husbands and wives, relief, not as pensions but as necessity. I believe this question of pensioning the old people in their own homes, leaving them in their own community, without having to send them to the Poor Farm or to the Home for Aged, is going to be the next absolute forward step that we are bound to take.

I think it may mean eventually the elimination of the local organizations.

My friends, we are traveling so fast these days that I don't wonder that the young people don't really know when they have their feet on the ground. Within the last 25 years the world has been revolutionized, and it is easy to understand why the young people go wrong because they have never had their feet on the ground at any time. We have the radio, the automobile, the airplane, and distance has been cut down considerably. Many of the communities formerly taken care of by the local directors are being cared for by the State Organization. I am sure if the old style Democrat were alive today and he saw the centralization of power at the Capitol at Harrisburg, I am inclined to think his hair would turn gray in a moment, because the centralization of power is now at the Capitol, and there is more justification for it today than ever before because of the fact there is no distance practically between any two sections of the State.

However, there must be a uniformity in the administration of poor relief. There is no reason why in Crawford County (and I say that by way of illustration) why you should have a Borough Relief Committee, a Township Relief Committee, and a County Relief Committee. There must be a single unit for the Counties in Pennsylvania, and we must

abolish these local organizations if we are going to get that high degree of service and cooperation which these poor unfortunates should receive. We must work it in with a combination of State-wide control with as large a unit as we possibly can, and not until we do that are we going to do our full duty as citizens of these communities and as citizens of the State.

I am glad to be here and glad to have had the opportunity of coming from the great Northeast to the great Northwest. I know that when you people adjourn this convention on Wednesday you are going to carry away with you ideas and inspiration to do greater and better work in the communities in which you live.

I thank you very much.

PRESIDENT GRAHAM: Lieutenant Governor James, I thank you in behalf of the Association. I am sure that I express the thoughts of the delegates that they have enjoyed your address and will be benefitted thereby.

I would like to say just a word to you, which was brought to my mind by the remark made by Mr. Reynolds. He spoke about the City of Brotherly Love. I would like the delegates as a whole to take that to heart and have a spirit of Brotherly Love throughout this convention.

Secretary Jones made several announcements at this time, after which the meeting adjourned at 9:45 o'clock.

TUESDAY MORNING SESSION

September 10, 1929

The meeting convened at 9:30 o'clock, President Graham presiding.

PRESIDENT GRAHAM: Ladies and Gentlemen: We will now have the invocation by the Rev. B. F. Holtkamp, pastor of the Reformed Church, Meadville, Pa.

Rev. Holtkamp made the invocation at this time.

In some part of the meeting there is always a time that we might call an unpleasant part, and that is what our next part will be. We will now have a memorial for the late Charles E. Keck, Esq., who was Solicitor of the Central Poor District, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. This will be given by Robert L. Coughlin, Esq., his successor.

MR. ROBERT L. COUGHLIN: Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: As the successor to the late Charles E. Keck, I feel that it would be fitting and proper to have an expression from an old friend of his, a man who sat upon the bench during his 25 years of service in the Poor District in Luzerne County. I take pleasure in presenting the revered gentleman of Luzerne County and bar, Judge Henry A. Fuller.

JUDGE HENRY A. FULLER: I have put down in writing my thought about Mr. Keck, and it expresses the emotions of my heart over the demise of one of the best men ever connected with the bar or with incidental activities.

"Charles E. Keck, Solicitor of the Central Poor District of Luzerne County, departed this life in February, 1929, aged 66 years, and we may well pay this tribute to his memory as a wise counselor, a faithful official, and a soft-hearted man who could sympathize with human misfortune; but a hard-headed judge of regenerative possibility; a devoted husband, father and friend; and a companion of delightful charm."

PRESIDENT GRAHAM: Mr. Coughlin will now present a memorial for the late Rosser Mainwaring of the Central Poor District, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

MR. ROBERT L. COUGHLIN: Since the last convention we had two deaths in the membership of our Board: Charles E. Keck, Esq., and Rosser Mainwaring.

Rosser Mainwaring passed this life at the age of 56, in June of this year. Born in the anthracite region and educated in the industry, he had a constant devotion to his duty. I am sure it is a compliment to

those who put their trust in him; and we might say of him in the last stanza of the poem, "Each in His Own Tongue":

"A sentinel frozen at his post,
  A mother starved for her brood,
Socrates drinking the hemlock,
  And Jesus on the road,
The millions, who humble and nameless,
  The hard straight pathway plod,
Some of us call it consecration;
  Others call it God!"

The Godly consecration of Mr. Mainwaring to his duty compels us to take this measure and therefore, be it

"RESOLVED: That we take this means to express our appreciation of the great interest and unbounded good which the energy and Godly consecration of Rosser Mainwaring made possible."

PRESIDENT GRAHAM: Are there any other memorials to present at this time?

The next on our program is the report of our Treasurer, Mr. W. J. Trembath.

The following report was then presented:

ACCOUNT OF THE TREASURER OF THE ASSOCIATION
For the Year Ending September 1st, 1929

Gentlemen of the Association:—

The following report covers the period from the opening date of the 1928 Convention in Philadelphia, to this time.

RECEIPTS

Note:—Unless noted otherwise, dues received are for current year.

1928		Received from	Amount
Sept.	30,	Guardians of the Poor Bristol Twp. 1927-1928	$30.00
"	30,	Conyngham & Centralia District, 1927-1928	20.00
"	30,	Kulpmont Poor District	10.00
Oct.	10,	Butler County	30.00
"	17,	Public Charities Association of Pennsylvania, 1927-1928	10.00
"	31,	Bradford County	30.00
Nov.	3,	Borough of Montrose	10.00
"	5,	Borough of Milton, Overseers of Poor	10.00
"	5,	Pennsylvania Training School, Elwyn	15.00
"	6,	Roxborough Poor District	30.00
"	6,	Armstrong County	30.00
"	6,	Indiana County	30.00
"	7,	Union County	30.00
"	7,	Monroe County	30.00
"	7,	McKean County	30.00
"	8,	Cambria County	30.00
"	8,	Clarion County	30.00
"	9,	Huntingdon County	30.00
"	10,	Delaware County	30.00
"	10,	Franklin County	30.00
"	10,	Venango County	30.00
"	10,	Clearfield County	30.00
"	10,	Northampton County	30.00
"	10,	Berks County	30.00
"	10,	Susquehanna Depot & Oakland Twp.	10.00
"	10,	Allegheny County	30.00
"	12,	Jefferson County	30.00
"	12,	Warren County	30.00
"	12,	Chester County	30.00
"	12,	Schuylkill County	30.00
"	12,	Mercer County	30.00
"	14,	Pike County	30.00
"	14,	Industrial School of Western Pennsylvania	10.00
"	14,	Westmoreland County	30.00
"	14,	Phillipsburg Borough	10.00
"	14,	Children's Aid Society of Somerset	10.00
		Forward	$895.00

1928		Received from	Amount
		Brought Forward	$895.00
"	15,	Central Poor District of Luzerne County	30.00
"	15,	Elk County	30.00
"	15,	Butler County	30.00
"	15,	Public Charities Association of Pennsylvania	20.00
"	16,	Oxford and Lower Dublin Poor District	30.00
"	16,	Forest County	20.00
"	16,	Juniata County	30.00
"	16,	Somerset County	30.00
"	16,	Industrial Reformatory, Huntingdon	15.00
"	16,	Dauphin County	30.00
"	16,	Montgomery County	30.00
"	17,	Scranton Poor District	30.00
"	17,	Greene County	30.00
"	19,	Lawrence County	30.00
"	19,	Beaver County	30.00
"	19,	Mifflin County	30.00
"	20,	Potter County	30.00
"	20,	Lancaster County	30.00
"	21,	Tioga County	30.00
"	23,	Washington County	30.00
"	27,	Conynham & Centralia District	20.00
"	28,	Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania	20.00
"	30,	State of Penna. Department of Welfare	30.00
Dec.	1,	Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania	20.00
"	1,	Fayette County	30.00
"	1,	Penna. Training School, Morganza	15.00
"	6,	Lehigh County	30.00
"	6,	York County	30.00
"	11,	Cumberland County	30.00
"	11,	Blakely Poor District, Lackawanna Co.	30.00
"	11,	Mount Carmel Borough	10.00
"	15,	Bedford County	20.00
"	21,	Crawford County	90.00
"	27,	Bloom Poor District, Columbia Co., acc. 1928-1929	10.00
1929			
Jan.	2,	Polk State School	15.00
"	7,	Bedford County	10.00
"	10,	Blair County	30.00
"	10,	Wyoming County	30.00
"	10,	Germantown Township	30.00
"	10,	Perry County	30.00
"	15,	Bureau of Hospitals, Phila. 1925-1926	15.00
Feb.	5,	Erie County, 1928-29-30	60.00
		Forward	$2,065.00

1928		Received from	Amount
		Brought Forward	$2,065.00
Mar.	25,	Children's Aid Society of Westmoreland Co.	10.00
"	29,	State Hospital for Criminal Insane, (Farview)	15.00
April	8,	Harry A. Jones, Esq., Individual membership	5.00
"	17,	Children's Aid Society of Chester County	10.00
June	17,	Bristol Township	30.00
"	24,	Clinton County	30.00
July	10,	Lebanon County	30.00
"	19,	Phila. Dept. of Public Welfare, 1926—27	15.00
"	19,	City of Carbondale	20.00
Aug.	16,	Bristol Township, 1929-30	30.00
"	23,	Washington County, 1929-30	30.00
		Total Receipts	$2290.00
		Deposit to correct error in check No. 1012	3.50
		Corrected total	$2293.50

THE TREASURER TAKES CREDIT FOR PAYMENTS ON APPROVED ORDERS AS FOLLOWS

DISBURSEMENTS

Date 1928	Voucher No.	Paid to	Amount
Oct. 30,	1.	Col. R. E. Longan, Convention expenses, Phila.	$15.00
" 19,	2.	E. D. Solenberger, do	1.45
" 19,	3.	F. Kenneth Moore, Esq., do	2.00
" 19,	4.	Harry A. Jones, Esq., Expenses Phila. Convention, 77.38, Postage, 13.96	91.34
" 19,	5.	Estate of Dennis A. Mackin, Treasurer's Salary, 1927-28	250.00
Nov. 9,	6.	E. D. MacCallum, Premium on Treasurer's Surety bond	2.50
" 20,	7.	H. S. Miller, Stenotypist report Phila. Convention, 163.20, Travel expenses, 20.00, Postage, 1.34	184.54
Dec. 11,	8.	Lydic & Griffiths, 2 m. Manila Catalog Envelopes, 15.25, 500 Carlton Clasp Envelopes, 9.75	25.00
1929			
Feb. 7,	9.	Lydic & Griffiths 1 m. envelopes	11.00
" 25,	10.	Prison Labor, Dept. Welfare, printing 500 Annual Convention Reports	259.75
Apr. 8,	11.	Harry A. Jones, Esq., printing, postage, drayage	25.24
May 3,	12.	A. W. Graham, attendance executive Committee, Meadville	47.43
" 3,	13.	Harry A. Jones, do	19.97
		Forward	$935.22

Date 1928	Voucher No.	Paid to	Amount
		Brought Forward	$935.22
"	3, 14.	Edwin D. Solenberger, do	48.43
"	3, 15.	Charles F. Loesel, do	2.75
"	3, 16.	William J. Trembath, do	42.50
"	3, 17.	Harry A. Jones, Secy., annual salary	500.00
"	3, 18.	William J. Trembath, Treas, do	250.00
"	3, 19.	W. J. Trembath, postage and stationery	14.50
		Total expenses	$1793.40

SUMMARY

Balance as reported in last previous report and as reported in Phila. "Proceedings"	$340.50
Receipts of the Present Year	2293.50
Total charges	2634.00
Disbursements during the past year	1793.40
Balance in hands of Treasurer	$840.60

September 7, 1929, I hereby certify that the balance to the credit of the Association, with approval of the President and Secretary of tions of Penna. in Peoples National Bank of Edwardsville, Pa. is as shown above, $840.60

WM. P. MORRIS,
Assistant Cashier.

I certify the foregoing account to be true and correct as stated, and that the sums mentioned therein were expended for the benefit of the Association, with approval of the President and Secretary of the Association.

W. J. TREMBATH,
Treasurer.

We, the President and Secretary of the Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of Penna. have thoroughly examined the above accounts and hereby approve the same. All expenditures itemized therein bear our approval.

ARTHUR G. GRAHAM, President.
HARRY A. JONES, Secretary.

The undersigned auditors, appointed to audit the accounts of the Treasurer of the Association of Directors of the Poor, Charities and Corrections of Penna. for the year ending Sept. 9, 1929, having thoroughly examined said accounts, do certify our approval of the foregoing report.

M. BRADY,
CHAS. N SANVILLE,
Committee.

Conneaut Lake, Pa., Sept. 10, 1929.

PRESIDENT GRAHAM: You have heard the report of the Treasurer, what is your pleasure?

MR. GEORGE E. DORWART: I move that the report be accepted and referred to the Auditing Committee.

The motion was seconded and unanimously carried.

PRESIDENT GRAHAM: We will receive the report of the Committee on Publicity, by Mr. Hoskins, Chairman.

To the Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of the State of Pennsylvania:

I have sent out three publicity announcements to 252 newspapers over the state.

Splendid assistance from Mr Harry A. Jones, the secretary, made the duties of my office extremely light. He contributed the copy for the preliminary and official programs, and these were subsequently turned over to the printers. I regret the delay in printing the official program. The fact that many of the cuts which we asked for were not received is largely responsible.

I am sending out daily reports of this convention to the International News Service, Associated Press, aud United Press.

I trust the committee's duties have been satisfactorily performed, aud I thank you sincerely for appointing me as chairman.

F. LORELL HOSKINS,
Chairman of Publicity

PRESIDENT GRAHAM: If there are no objections we will receive Mr. Hoskin's report.

The next will be the report of the Executive Committee, by Secretary Harry Jones.

SECRETARY JONES: In connection with the report of the Committee on Publicity, may I say that probably some of you are wondering why the completed programs were not mailed to you sooner. I sent the full and complete copy for the printing of these programs on August 5th, with the suggestion that they be fully printed and back in my hands at least ten days or two weeks prior to the date of the convention. The printer proved annoyingly slow in getting out his work, with the result that they were placed in my hands only at 9:30 A.M. on last Thursday, and at 11:30 o'clock they were in the Post Office. The delay was regrettable, but it can be attributed solely to the tardiness of the printer and not in any degree to any other person.

MINUTES

of the meeting of the Executive Committee held at Meadville on Friday, May 3, 1929, at 10 A.M.

Not withstanding the prevalence of the unusually heavy rains during the preceding day, which during the night turned unexpectedly into snow, thus producing the most discouraging type of weather; notwithstanding the marooning of Messrs. Graham, Solenberger and Trembath, the three wise men traveling from the East by rail and encountering a bridge washed out by the floods; in spite of these handicaps, a goodly attendance was had at the Court House and the meeting started with a delay of only twenty minutes.

Those present were:—

Arthur G. Graham, Philadelphia.
E. D. Solenberger, Philadelphia.
William J. Trembath, Esq., Wilkes-Barre.
Harry A. Jones, Esq., Washington.
Charles F. Loesel, Erie.
Dr. Harvey M. Watkins, Polk.
Thomas C. White and wife, Mercer.
The three County Commissioners of Crawford County, Messers. Conover, Cutshall, and Dane.
H. H. Denison, Pres. of the Conneaut Lake Park Company.
H. O. Holcomb, Mgr. Hotel Conneaut.

The preparation of the tentative program for the next Annual Convention was undertaken and fair progress was made until noon, when the members took lunch at the Lafayette Hotel as the guests of the County Commissioners. The afternoon session then resumed the work upon the program, which was completed about 3:30, and adjournment taken.

President Graham: I wish to appoint at this time the Committee on Resolutions, Auditing Committee, Comittee on Time and Place, and the Committee on Officers.

Committee on Resolutions

Mrs. W. C. Marshall, Lancaster County
R. C. Buchanan, Washington County
J. D. Knoble, Armstrong County
James H. Evans, Luzerne County
W. P. Newbold, Bucks County
W. H. DeVore, Cambria County
H. J. McHugh, Lackawanna County
F. C. Reese, Schuykill County
J. L. Richau, Clinton County
Mrs. Florence B. Cloud, Chester County

AUDITING COMMITTEE

Michael Brady, Warren County
Milton R. Luft, Berks County
Chas. P. Sanville, Philadelphia

COMMITTEE ON TIME AND PLACE

William Koons, Lehigh County
Edw. Warner, Middle County
Dr. G. P. Spaulding, Erie County
Mrs. Nora B. Shunk, Dauphin County
P. H. Hollar, Franklin County
Mrs. George Chick, Fayette County
L. R. Holcomb, Wilkes-Barre

COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS

Charles F. Loesel, Erie County
J. P. Griffith, Mercer County
George E. Dorwart, Philadelphia
Mrs. Shuman Moore, Beaver County
Edw. E. Dane, Crawford County
Asa B. Martin, Pike County
T. H. Lidden, Elk County

PRESIDENT GRAHAM: The next subject we will take up is "The Workhouse", by Mr. Willian J. Trembath.

"THE WORKHOUSE"

My experience as poor director in the Anthracite Coal Regions dates back to 1917. From the beginning I formed the opinion that, roughly speaking, desertion and non-support occasion almost, if not quite as many, applications for relief as the death of the husband. When a deserting husband is apprehended and refuses to resume his duty, the Court can only adopt the futile remedy of committing the offender to prison where he becomes a charge upon the public and unable to contribute to the support of his family.

During the year 1928, I learned that as many as forty of these offenders were at one time inmates of the jail. At the close of the year, it was reported that during 1928, four hundred twenty-two persons were admitted to jail for this one cause, and of this number, one hundred ninety-five were under sentence of the Court; the average duration of confinement was twenty-eight and one-half days; the cost of feeding them twenty-two cents per day; the total cost to the county for he year, therefore, to be about $2,650.00.

If this were all it would be enough, but there were dependent families, averaging five in number, and the cost to the county for jail maintenance was but a fraction of the cost of these dependent families to the poor district. Moreover, the deserters who went behind the bars were smaller in number than those who made a clean getaway. From my own records, I deduce that one-sixth of the number of indigent and dependent families in my district are to be attributed to the desertion of the husband, and I, therefore, estimate that the deserting husband imposes an annual charge of $30,000.00 upon the Central Poor District of Luzerne County, and not more than one-half of the population of the county is comprised within that district. Here is indicated an economical and social waste which all communities of the Commonwealth share in due proportion.

On behalf of Central Poor District, in a petition presented to the Common Pleas of Luzerne County, I outlined a suggested remedy, but before it could be acted upon word came of the measure known as the Mansfield Act then pending in legislature. Whereupon, consideration of the Central Poor District petition was deferred. The Mansfield Act got through the Assembly aud received the signature of the governor, but with all its teeth drawn and in its final form it is probably to be numbered among the many Acts which cumber the statute books to no useful purpose. Mr. B. L. Scott, of the Department of Welfare, said, "We have urged the governor to sign the bill not because we are pleased with the changed provisions, but because we believe it to be a step in the right direction."

The suggested remedy both in the Mansfield Act and in the Central Poor District petition was the "Workhouse". The underlying thought in both cases was to provide the prisoner with an occupation at a daily wage and to apply his earnings to the support of his dependent family. The Mansfield Act was designed to divide the State into ten workhouse districts and to erect a workhouse in each district. The intention of the Central Poor District petition was to erect a county workhouse at the cost of the county or of the Ceutral Poor District under authority of existing legislation which seems sufficient for the purpose. The Central Poor District of Luzerne County is confronted in the first place with the practical difficulty, viz. that its almshouse is already full and provides no sufficient means of detention.

The Act of 1925, P. L. 788 which we know as the Poor Law Code, defines a deserting husband as a vagrant and authorizes his commitment to a poor house or workhouse for not less than thirty days nor more than six months. For the purpose of the Act, all almshouses are declared to be workhouses and it becomes the duty of the custodian to provide work for the vagrant and to compel him to work, when able, not less than six hours a day. The same Act provides that with the approval of Common Pleas, the directors of the district may make suitable provisions by buildings or enclosures.

The Act of June 26, 1895, P. L. 377, authorizes county commissioners, with the approval of the Court, to erect workhouses, and the Act of 1917, P. L. 268, authorizes wages for deserting husbands committed under the Act, of sixty-five cents per day to be appropriated for the maintenance of the prisoner's dependent family. There is other pending legislation which I need not here recite, but taken together they appear to provide sufficient authority for the establishment of a workhouse in any county and for a county of the size of Luzerne, there would seem to be plenty of argument for the establishment of such institution if the disposition to make the trial should develop.

The State has been paying lip service to the workhouse since the days of William Penn. The Acts of 43 Elizabeth and 14 Charles II gave us the pattern and their phraseology was adopted into our earliest legislation prior to 1700. The influence of the old English statutes appears in our later acts. In many of them the workhouse appears as a theoretic remedy for social evils, but when I sought to learn from E. D. Solenberger, fountain of knowledge in such matters, where an existing workhouse could be found, he could refer me only to the Allegheny County Workhouse. This institution was organized in 1869, and its experience throughout sixty years should serve as a reliable basis for discussion of the value of the workhouse idea. It receives prisoners from Allegheny, Beaver, Armstrong, Fayette, Mercer, Somerset, Erie, Butler, Westmoreland and Lawrence Counties, and to June 1, 1928, these numbered 210,262, of whom 42,623 were vagrants and 2,233 were under sentence for desertion and non-support and kindred charges such as abuse and cruelty to wife and children.

This is the point that it is proper to make a startling comparison. As I have stated, 422 persons charged with desertion and non-support were admitted to the Luzerne County jail in the year 1928; 2,233 on this and similar charges were admitted to the Allegheny County Workhouse from ten counties in sixty years. Disregard, if you will, the 422 and consider only the 195 that were admitted in Luzerne County under sentence of the Court, and the comparison is still sufficiently startling and forms what would seem to be a sufficient argument in favor of the workhouse system.

I note that three of the counties which seek employment for their prisoners in the Allegheny County Workhouse incorporate the phrase "House of Employment" into the official designation of their poor districts. Inasmuch as the daily average cost of each inmate was 84½¢, but after deducting his earnings this cost was reduced to 40¢, I am led to wonder why these houses of employment do not, by providing employment for their own prisoners, retain for themselves the benefit of such employment. Under date of March 11, 1929, a letter from W. J. Zahniser states, "All counties committing prisoners to this institution have contracts with us, under which they pay 85¢ per day board, and

return carfare to the county seats from which committed, and in addition to this they must reimburse us for the payment of 65¢ per day made to dependents of prisoners committed here for non-support under the Act of May 24, 1917.''

I have received reports from the New Castle County Workhouse, at Wilmington, Delaware, which is believed to be the best and most successful workhouse in the United States. I have read its reports with interest, but to avoid prolonging this discussion, I shall only briefly refer to its figures.

In the year 1928, the earnings from its shops and farms amounted to $82,424, from which were paid as wages to inmates, $40,745.22, and the further sum of $3,371, as non-support payments. It must be borne in mind that a large proportion of the inmates of these institutions, by reason of age or infirmity are incapable of daily labor, and under these circumstances, it is not possible for such an institution to be fully self-sustaining. In the New Castle County Workhouse, the average daily cost per capita is 74.6¢, and this is reduced by the labor of the prisoners to 20.6¢ per day. Here, then, is the sum of the argument for workhouses where those who wilfully refuse to support their dependents could be made to do so. In the absence of the workhouse, the prisoner is maintained at public expense and his family are pauperized. Under the workhouse system, the prisoner at least partially contributes, and his imprisonment discourages others from trying the same offense.

The institution of brick and mortar is not in itself sufficient. In the army they say that efficiency depends not so much upon the gun as the man behind the gun, and here, too, institutions are not effective or even serviceable without intelligent management, and my suggestion as how to deal with this problem is incomplete until I add to it an extract from a letter received from the Honorable Herbert L. Rice, one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Delaware, in which he outlines the system whereby the courts and workhouse cooperate in the City of Wilmington.

Excerpt from letter of Judge Herbert L. Rice, Supreme Court of Delaware.

''The Judges appoint a chief probation officer and several assistants. The term ''probation officer'' may be a misnomer when some of his duties are considered, but, for the want of a more comprehensive name, we have given the designation of probation officer.

''When a proceeding is instituted against a husband or father for desertion or non-support, under the provisions of Article 1 ch. 87 of the Revised Code of 1915, the case is immediately referred to the probation officer for investigation. The domestic conditions of the family are investigated and full report made to the Court at the time of the trial. Sometimes the probation officer will effect an agreement between the husband and wife and submit the agreement to the Court for its approval. If the case goes to trial and the defendant is adjudged guilty

of the offense of desertion and non-support, the Court will make an order requiring the husband or father to pay to the parole officer as trustee a certain amount each week. The defendant is allowed his freedom after giving bond for the payment of the money and also conditioned for his appearance in Court whenever notified. The Court may or may not require surety on the bond. The penal amount of the bond is five hundred dollars, which amount his surety is bound to pay if the principal fails to keep up his payments. The probation officer provides the defendant with a receipt book and all payments under the order are required to be entered in the book. If the person against whom the order is made fails to make payments for two consecutive weeks, or should be in arrears in his payments for four weeks, he is required to appear in Court and state the reasons for his failure to pay under the terms of the order. If the reasons given are satisfactory to the Court, the suspended sentence will continue, otherwise it is terminated and the defendant sent to the workhouse under an order providing for fifty cents a day to be paid by the workhouse authorities to the family for support.

"The result in the majority of cases is, that after the defendant is in the workhouse for several days, not often as long as a week, he has a change of feeling and reaches the conclusion that it is better to have his freedom and support his family than to remain in the workhouse. He notifies the probation officer of his change of mind, who interviews him and if convinced that the prisoner will make a serious effort to support his family the case is called to the attention of the Conrt and the prisoner is brought in from the workhouse. The Court then usually reforms the sentence and again orders a suspended sentence. If this second attempt on the part of the prisoner to support his family should fail, he is again brought into Court and sentenced for one year and the workhouse authorities are again directed to pay fifty cents a day for the support of the family.

"Sometimes the Clerk of the Court, before a warrant is issued for the arrest of a husband or father, will refer the case to the probation officer. The probation officer will investigate the facts the same as if the case had been referred to him by the Court, and, if he thinks it is a proper case, will try to reconcile the differences between the husband and wife, and get them to re-establish their home together.

"If it should not be a proper case to do this, or he cannot effect a reconciliation between the parties, he will try to have the husband enter into a voluntary agreement for the support of his wife or family, in which case the money for support is paid to the probation officer as trustee for the wife or family, but in such cases a bond is not required.

"If the husband fails to keep his agreement, the case is then taken to Court and a time fixed for a hearing.

"As you will notice at the bottom of the second page of the report of the probation officer, the amount of $168,420.16 has been paid in support orders in this city for the year 1928.

"We find it desirable to appoint several women as assistant probation officers."

The letter of Judge Rice was accompanied by several annual reports of the New Castle County Workhouse. The report for 1928, being the 28th annual report of the workhouse states:

"In addition to operating the institution on a profitable basis, we have been able to pay to the inmates during the year as bonus for good work done, and to Mr. Hanby for the support of dependents, the sum of $26,013.58, which sum goes a long way towards relieving the suffering of the families of the men incarcerated here."

The report for 1927 shows:

"Payment to inmates"	"Non-support payments"
$25,945.25	$2,855.50

The report for 1928 shows:

"Payment to inmates"	"Non-support payments"
$26,335.89	$3,371.00

I have been led to formulate this essay

(1) Because there appears to be much desertion practiced;

(2) Because the Department of Welfare has shown in the Mansfield Bill that it is interested in the solution of this problem.

(3) Because if this association should also become interested in the subject it would be an effective driving force toward the solution of the problem.

I venture to add my own opinion that in a county of one-half million population such as Luzerne, it will be better if under existing legislation, the county should be permitted to erect and care for its own institution rather than to join it with other counties, some mining, some industrial, and some agricultural, in one district to be governed by a board possessing only delegated authorities. Board government is not ideal at best and I venture the opinion that a board constituted as under the Mansfield Act could not be very good at its best. However, this seems to be clear enough, that the Mansfield Act as found in the statutes of 1929, is not in any sense a practical solution of the problem, and, therefore, the whole problem is open for discussion and to be solved for the State at large by future legislation.

President Graham: The next subject is, "County Farm and Workhouse", by Mr. Alexander Gilfillan, Attorney for the Board of Managers of the Allegheny County Workhouse since January 1, 1897.

"COUNTY FARM AND WORKHOUSE"

The Allegheny County Work House & Inebriate Asyulm stands alone among the penal institutions of Pennsylvania. By a special Act of Assembly approved the 1st day of February, 1866, there was established in the County of Allegheny a Work House to be under the control of the inspectors of the Allegheny County Prison. Under this Act the inspectors of the prison were authorized to appoint a Board of Managers consisting of not less than three or more than five citizens of the County to hold office for one year with power in the Board of Managers to make rules, regulations and by-laws as they deem necessary for the best interests of the institution and its inmates. The Board of Managers was authorized to purchase land, erect buildings to provide for the care of such prisoners as might be committed to the institution under the provisions of the Act.

The original scheme of the Work House was to provide a place for the confinement of prisoners committed for vagrancy, drunkenness and disorderly conduct but also providing that the Courts of Allegheny County could sentence other persons convicted of crimes to the Work House instead of the County Jail. The Act also provides for the commitments of persons of intemperate habits who may make application to the Board of Managers for admission, also for the commitment of persons found to be habitual drunkards by the Court of Common Pleas instead of appointing a committee of the person to commit such persons to the Inebriate Asylum for a period of not less than six months or more than two years with power in the Court to modify the sentence or discharge the prisoner with power to re-commit in case the drunkard should relapse into his or her former habits.

In a later Act of 1872 the Managers of the Allegheny County Work House & Inebriate Asylum were created into a corporation under that name with power to make and use a common seal, to establish, erect and manage the Work House, to make contracts, to sue and be sued and by that name and title to be capable in law of purchasing, selling, leasing and holding real estate in the name of Allegheny County for the use of said corporation, said real estate to be used in carrying on the operations of said institution.

Under these Acts the Allegheny County Work House has been operated for a period of sixty years.

The form of Government of this institution is unique in the management of prisons in Pennsylvania. In Allegheny County the Jail is governed by the Prison Board consisting of the Sheriff and Controller, three Commissioners, the Mayor of Pittsburgh and six Judges of the Common Pleas Court. The President Judge of the Common Pleas Court, a member of the Board, is ex-officio President of the Prison Board; the County Controller is its Secretary. Each year the Prison Board appoints the Board of five Managers of the Allegheny County Work House for a term of one year. The Board of Managers

from their number and without dictation from the Prison Board elect a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary and a Treasurer. The officers of the institution consist of a Superintendent, a physician, a chaplain and clerk. The minor officers consist of Deputy Superintendent who has charge of the prison. The Superintendent has supervision over all departments, his duty being to see that the officers faithfully perform their duties with power to suspend or discharge any subordinate officer and report such discharge or suspension to the Executive Committee of the Board at the next annual meeting. The Board of Managers serve without pay. The salaries of the Superintendent and other officers are fixed by the Board of Managers.

The original tract of land purchased by the First Board of Managers has been enlarged from time to time until the Work House Property now consists of about 600 acres of farming land, together with Administration Building, Cell Blocks, Hospital, Work Shops and storage rooms enclosed within the prison wall, having a value as of January 1, 1929 of $2,482,321.00. New improvements were added during the years 1927 and 1928 amounting to approximately $61,000.00.

Under the present laws regulating the employment of prisoners not more than 5% of the total amount of prisoners can be employed in the manufacture of brooms and brushes and not more than 10% in the manufacture of other kinds of goods manufactured elsewhere in the State except mats and matting in which 20% may be employed. Also it is provided that no machine operated by steam or other power except machines operated by hand or foot power shall be employed in the manufacture of any goods, wares that are manufactured elsewhere in the State. Under these provisions of the Law a limited class of goods can be manufactured in the Work House. At the present time the men are employed in the making of brooms, in the weaving of carpet, manufacture of chairs. A Laundry is conducted and also an Upholstery Shop.

The receipts from the Broom Factory for the year 1927-1928 were $98,974.00. The expenses of operating including material purchased, $93,507, leaving a credit to the Broom Factory of $5404.00. The Brush Factory is operated at a loss of $332.50, the Carpet Factory at a loss of $1971.00, the Chair Factory at a profit of $15,535.00, the Laundry at a profit of $3,041, the Upholstering Shop at a loss of $2.79.

In the operation of the farm during the year of 1928 the largest items produced were as follows:

600 bu. Sweet Corn, 2200 bu. Field Corn, 47 tons Late Cabbage, 3500 bu. potatoes, 1000 bu. wheat, 126 bu. Navy Beans, 1800 bu. ripe tomatoes, 10,976 doz. eggs, large quantites of peas, alfalfa, apples, butter, milk, most of which was used in the maintenance of the prisoners.

$11,944.00 was received from the sale of farm products not used in the maintenance of the prisoners.

One of the principal items of receipt at the Work House is for the care and boarding of prisoners from outside Counties.

In the year 1928 prisoners were received from 25 counties outside of Allegheny County, the largest number, 83, being received from Mercer County, 69 from Westmoreland County, 68 from Butler County, 30 from Crawford County, 78 from Washington County and one each from Forest & Elk Counties. The total amount received for boarding prisoners from outside Counties for the year 1928 was $123,994.

In addition to the restriction imposed by law upon the number of prisoners to be employed at any one occupation an Act of Assembly was passed in 1883 requiring all goods, wares, merchandise made by convict labor to be stamped in plain English the words, "Convict Made", followed by the year and the name of the prison from which the article was manufactured. There can be no valid objections to so brauding articles made in penal institutions if it was uniform throughout the United States but this Act only applying to goods manufactured in Pennsylvania makes an unfair competition with articles manufactured in other States not so branded. Brooms from Moundsville, West Virginia, are shipped into Penusylvania and sold without the brand "Convict Made".

I have prepared a few statistics taken from the report of the year 1928 and from August 6, 1869 to date.

In the year 1928 the total number of prisoners received was 4858. Of this number 3964 were native born, Austria with 237 being the second highest number, Italy 111. 41 different countries contributed to the population of the Work House during that year. 76 different crimes were comuitted by the 4858 prisoners. 52 different occupations were represented. The terms for which the prisoners were committed during the last year varied from seven days to 6 to 12 years for which term three were committed. The greatest number of prisoners were committed for thirty days, 159 for indeterminate sentence. Of the number, 4858, received for the year 2746 were committed for the first time, 7 were committed for the 50th time and over. Of the 4858 prisoners 4502 could read and write, 278 could neither read nor write. Of this number 116 were natives of the United States. Of the total number of prisoners for the year 1309 were listed as abstainers, 2997 as moderate drinkers and only six called themselves intemperate. There were received 3032 whites and 1826 colored. Under religious instructions there were 2,043 Roman Catholics, 1176 Baptists, 665 Methodist, 25 Jews, 280 with no religious instructions. 4299 prisoners had no trade, 559 were apprenticed.

From August 6, 1869 to January 1, 1929 the total number of prisoners received were 215,120 of whom 60,878 were charged with disorderly conduct, 13,521 with drunkenness, 40,966 as suspicious persons, 43,029 as vagrants. The remaining number were charged with 450 different crimes. The terms for which the prisoners were committed during

the sixty years were from 12 hours to 10 to 20 years, the greatest number being 125,801 for thirty days. 526 persons were committed for the 50th time and over. The ages of the prisoners committed during the 60 years being, 15,140 under 20 years of age, 80,668 from 20 to 30 years of age, and 4985 over 60 years of age. 167,503 could read and write. 29,569 could neither read nor write. 128,493 were single, 72,259 were married. Of the total number 25,358 were total abstainers, 90,167 occasionally intemperate, 34,444 intemperate, 55 drug addicts. In color 172,223 were white and 42,097 were colored. The total number of deaths of prisoners from its organization to January 1, 1929 was 517 out of a total number received of 215,120, a percentage of deaths of 2 to 1000.

While this institution is not operated as a health resort the statistics for the 1928 show the total number of prisoners' weight. Those who gained in weight gained 20,117 pounds. Those who lost in weight lost 8,312 pounds making an increase in weight over decreases 11,805 pounds or an average increase for all prisoners for all terms of 2.40. The greatest gain of prisoners was among those serving from 90 days to six months. The greatest loss in weight was among those serving from six months to two years and over.

During the sixty years the management of the Allegheny County Work House of the 215,120, prisoners received, 196 were pardoned by the Governor, 2457 paroled and 312 escaped.

By the Act of May 24, 1917 the Courts were empowered in desertion and non-support cases to commit to the penal institution defendants to be imprisoned at hard labor and providing that they should be paid by the official in charge of the penal institution in which such defendant is imprisoned to the person designated in the Order of Court as the proper recipient of such money, to be disbursed as the Court may direct, the sum of $ .65 a day, Sundays and Legal Holidays excepted, during the time which he remains in prison and if the labor done in such institution is not sufficient to pay the running expenses of such institution such sums shall be charged to and paid by the County from which such defendant was committed. Under this Act the usual practice is to commit the prisoner to the Work House until such time as he complies with the Order of Court. During the year 1928 prisoners were committed to the Allegheny County Work House under this Act from twelve Counties and the payment of the $.65 a day was made by the Work House to the Probation Officer of the different Courts committing such prisoners. These amounts were refunded by the County Commissioners of different Counties through the Probation Officer to the Work House. During the year 1928 the County Commissioners of Allegheny County refunded $8508.50, of Fayette County, $850.00, of Somerset County, $747.00. Other Counties refunded smaller amounts.

During the year 1928, 159 prisoners were sentenced to the Work House under this Act. On August 1, 1929 at which date the total

number of inmates in the Work House was 982, 70 were committed for non-support from the following Counties:

Allegheny, 35, Fayette, 4, Beaver, 4, Somerset, 7, Armstrong, 2, Westmoreland, 4, Cambria, 9, Blair, 5.

The committments from Cambria County in Non-support Cases are on a term basis from 4 to 6 months. Other Counties committed for an indeterminate sentence.

Many prisoners either from inability to work or unwillingness to work remain in the Work House for long terms. One prisoner from Mercer County remained in the Work House for three years and one month, one from Somerset County 2 years and 5 months, one from Allegheny County 2 years and two months.

It would seem to be a hardship both on the prisoner and on the County paying for his support to keep a man in confinement for such a long term. During his term of imprisonment he is unable to secure employment. In many cases it would seem as though the wife was more anxious to receive the $.65 a day paid to her for her support than to allow her husband his freedom in order to secure employment.

By recent Act of the Legislature known as the Mansfield Act the State of Pennsylvania was divided into ten districts, each to be known as the Industrial Farm and Work House of the ————District. The First District created comprises the City and County of Philadelphia and the Second District the County of Allegheny. The remaining seven districts are made up of contiguous Counties. The County Commissioners of the different Counties upon the call of the Secretary of Welfare are authorized to appoint one of their number to represent them in carrying out the provisions of the Act and upon organization of the representatives from the different Counties they are authorized to appoint committees and arrange for carrying out the provisions of the Act and an Act authorized by the unanimous vote of such representatives shall be deemed to have authority by the Boards of the County Commissioners of the various Counties and Districts. The Boards are authorized to select a site, purchase real estate, such real estate to be selected with reference to its natural resources and advantages for husbandry, food raising, stock raising, for brick making and for the preparing of other road and paving material. They are authorized to erect proper buildings with the provision that the labor in constructing such buildings and improvements shall be supplied by the persons committed to the Institution or transferred thereto from any County Penal and Reformatory Institution.

The Act further provides that upon completion of the buildings prisoners shall be transferred from the County Prisons and Jail of the District of all persons sentenced for any crime, misdemeanor or felony except murder, manslaughter and arson, and all persons committed for a period of more than ten days for any crime, the only prisoners to be kept in the County Prison and Jail to be those await-

ing trial, sentenced for a period of less than ten days and such other convicted persons as may be necessary to perform the work in maintaining the Institution.

Section 9 of the Act provides that every person committed to the Industrial Farm unless disabled by sickness shall be kept at some useful employment and if he refuses to perform the work assigned to him he shall be punished

A compensation is to be paid to all prisoners employed in maintenance and non-productive labor at the rate of not more than $.20 a day or less than $.10 a day. Those employed at productive labor not more than $.50 a day or less than $.20 a day. The earnings of each prisoner to be credited to his account and received by him upon discharge. The prisoners are to be employed in growing produce, raising stock or supplies for its own use or for the use of the several City and County Institutions in the District or for any public or charitable institutions owned or managed by the City, County or Counties constituting the District. Also provides that prisoners may be employed in the preparation of road material, making brick, tile or concrete or other road building material as may be found practical for the uses of the County or Counties constituting said District. Road material to be sold at a price fixed by the County Commissioners. The cost of the site and the buildings erected thereon and all fixed overhead charges in conducting the Institution shall be paid by the Counties constituting the District in the ratio of their population. The cost of the care and maintenance of the prisoners shall be paid by the Counties in proportion to the number of inmates committed from each County.

This Act expressly repeals the Act of 1917 which provides for the creation of nine Industrial Farms and which was similar to the present Act in many of its provisions.

During the year 1928 the Tenth District comprising the Counties of Venango, Lawrence, Clarion, Mercer, Jefferson, Crawford, Erie, Warren and Forest committed to the Allegheny County Work House 236 prisoners for various terms. The seven Counties of the Ninth District comprising the Counties of Washington, Greene, Fayette, Westmoreland, Beaver, Butler and Armstrong Committed 333 prisoners during the same year for different terms to the same Institution. These prisoners were maintained by the Work House at an expense to the different Counties of $.85 a day.

It seems to me that this Act while in line with the modern tendency for the management of penal institutons would prove to be a burden to the tax-payers of the Counties comprising the different districts outside of Philadelphia and Allegheny Counties.

The number of prisoners permitted to be employed under the Act of 1897 at any form of industry is limited to 5 and 10 per cent of the total number of prisoners. If the total number of inmates confined in

the District Work House should be as many as 500, which is a liberal estimate, only 25 could be employed in the manufacture of brooms, brushes, and hollow-ware and 10% or 50 in the manufacture of any other product and in no event can any machine operated by steam, electricty, compressed air or other power except machines operated by hand or foot power be used in the manufacture of goods manufactured elsewhere in Pennsylvania.

Section 11 of the Mansfield Act says that the prisoners shall be employed on the farm in the raising of stock, growing of produce, etc., and may be employed in the preparation of road material, in the making of brick, tile and concrete or other road building material.

I submit that under this Act it would be impractical to undertake making road materials without machinery on the farm and to transport it to the place in the County or Counties where it can be used in the building of roads. Bricks, tile and cement cannot be made economically without the use of machinery. Concrete can only be used on roads when mixed and spread on the ground. With nine counties in the District it would be impossible to transport road material from the farm to the place where it is to be used except at a prohibitive cost, and concrete could not be so transported. Hand labor on roads could only be employed by working the men in gangs under guard and Pennsylvania will never permit the Chain Gang on its public roads.

This leaves only the raising of crops on the farm for the employment of prisoners. In practice not many men can be so employed and only short term prisoners or trusties as they are called could be so employed as the opportunities for escape are too great to allow the employment of long term prisoners without having armed guards in sufficient number to prevent escape, all of which increases the cost of maintenance.

In the Allegheny County Work House the farm labor is done by working the men in squads with a foreman to direct the work and a guard to prevent escapes. The report of the farm for the year 1928 shows that they had 196 acres in cultivated crops, 163 acres in hay, 129 acres in grain, 29 acres in pasture. The labor represented 30,343 Men Days and 2609 Team Days. The gross return from the sale of all products by this prison labor was $11,944.00 which was less than $.30 a day for labor, not including board and cost of operation.

Under the Mansfield Act the prisoner shall be paid for his labor not more than $.50 a day or less than $.25 a day. The last section of this Act provides that it shall not be effective in any district until all the Counties comprising the District by specific action of their Boards of Commissioners shall have elected and agreed to come under the provisions of this Act.

I would suggest that the County Commisioners of the different Counties of the State give the matter of accepting the provisions of this Act very serious consideration as it would certainly increase the taxes in the rural communities.

In conclusion I want to say that the Allegheny County Work House has been successfully operated for a period of sixty years. This has been due in part to the fact that there has been no political interference with the Board of Managers. While they are elected by the Prison Board they are absolutely free from any domination. Politics has never entered into the selection of officers of any kind. The Board of Managers are business men and give their time and services without compensation. An employee is retained so long as he performs his duty. At the present time the President of Board of Managers is the President of the George A. Kelly Company, Wholesale Druggists, the Vice-President is President of the Duquesne National Bank. These men together with the other Managers take great interest in the management of this Institution and give the Superintendent and other employees their united support. The Superintendent of the Institution is its real head and during the 60 years of its existence only eight different men have served as Superintendent, Mr. A. H. Leslie who died during the past year having served continuously for 25 years.

I submit that it would be almost impossible to manage any County Institution or a District Institution such as contemplated by the Mansfield Act without political interference which in the end will tend to impair the success of the Institution.

PRESIDENT GRAHAM: The next is "State and County Care of Insane", by Dr. H. J. Sommer, Superintendent of Blair County Hospital.

STATE AND COUNTY CARE OF THE INSANE

There are those who claim that only state care of the insane is effective; we also have a group who make equal claims for our existing county hospital idea.

I refuse to take sides—but this I will say—if the State allowed to counties owning county hospitals as much cash per capita as it demands from a county for the care of a mentally sick person in state hospitals, I believe there could be no question as to "better or worse" under our existing General Lunacy Acts.

Insanity, feeble-mindedness and epilepsy are facts and as such seem to be tolerated. Thus we have this menace exhibited in a rapidly increasing criminality by mental deficients and of all mental and nervous disorders.

In the colonial days of Philadelphia, one man was chained to the walls of a log hut, especially built for him "in ye woods" a mile or so from the City—now about 8th and Carpenter Streets. This was the first known Lunatic in Philadelphia. Later, as the City grew a department was established in the City Poor House and Blockley for such people. Gradually as our State developed places were set aside for the insane in the Poor Houses as then called. Only fifteen or twenty years

ago I saw in Chester County Almshouse—built a century ago—two rooms then carefully preserved to show how Chester County used to place its "crazy people".

Those rooms were made of hard, hewed oak. The "patient" was allowed clean straw to lie upon; as filth accumulated the straw was removed. If the "patient" tried to put up an argument he was simply knocked down; fear only controlled the poor lunatic. This was general in the United States before 1840.

In the early forties, Legislature declared "that henceforth ALL insane shall be State charges". It first built the Harrisburg State Hospital. This hospital and the other state institutions for this purpose were instituted as follows:

Harrisburg	1851
Danville	1868
Warren	1879
Norristown	1879
Wernersville	1894
Allentown	1912
Farview	1912
Torrance	1919

Norristown State Hospital (1879) was required. It apparently filled all purposes for that time. The State then stopped its program of building allowing hospitals for mental diseases to become crowded, then over crowded and lastly simply "jammed" with human derelicts—constantly increasing as the population increased.

Early in the 90's counties of Pennsylvania were allowed to build their own mental hospitals and a few counties did take advantage of the privilege simply to remove their insane people from the horribly over crowded state hospitals. Thus we have today thirteen county mental hospitals and eight state hospitals besides one state aid hospital (Dixmont). Practically all of these institutions are from crowded to overcrowded. Only a few county institutions for mental diseases are adequate in quarters for the number within their walls. All State Hospitals are reported overcrowded.

Under the census of 1920 the population of Pennsylvania was 8,720,017 and we are forced to use that figure as a basis of what you will hear.

The population of mental hospitals in Pennsylvania are given as follows (on dates specified)

	Jan. 1, 1929		May 31, 1929	
	In House	*Parole*	*In House*	*Parole*
State Hospitals	11,432	1,350	11,618	No figure
Dixmont	966	23	1,095	No figure
County Hospitals	11,790	1,652	12,117	No figure
	24,188	3,025	24,830	

(*Note*: I neglected to ask for official figures as to paroled patients 1929)

499 more people in county hospitals than in state hospitals and in the three types of hospitals for mental diseases we find an increase of 571 patients in less than one half year.

It does not require a mathematician to work out the resultant percentages. However, roughly we find that five-eighths of the population of our state built and maintain their own hospitals for mental disorders while three-eighths of the population is served by the state hospitals. The next census will probably show that seven-tenths or more of the population are served by County Hospitals.

The State has no investment in the county hospitals but it builds, equips, and maintains hospitals for the insane of three-eighths of the population out of its general fund. Thus five-eighths of all the cost of state hospitals for mental disease has come out of the pockets of those who have already built and equipped their own institutions. All for the benefit of three-eighths of the people. Personally, I like the New Jersey method—there I understand the county owning a county hospital and the state equally divide costs of maintenance.

The Essex County Hospital at Cedar Grove, New Jersey, with 2,100 patients is an example. The weekly per capita maintenance cost for several years has been over eleven dollars.

Years ago the State demanded from the Counties $1.75 per capita for patients kept in State Institutions and allowed $1.50 per capita to counties keeping their own insane.

In 1909 Legislature realizing that the counties taking care of their own patients were greatly helping the State, agreed to increase this amount to $2.00—but a few years later we find the State demanding $3.00 from the counties and only allowing the same $2.00 for the care of patients in the county institutions.

The idea of a fifty-fifty cost division between the county and the state seems so equable and just that not even the most rampant reformer could find fault therewith.

The present Pennsylvania method, to my mind, is not just,—no matter how we may consider it. The State demands $3.00 per capita weekly from all counties sending patients to its hospitals and it makes up the balance of the maintenance cost besides having the entire investment in the Institution.

On the other hand, Counties that came to the rescue of the State at a difficult time and built their own mental hospitals—out of their own funds—are given $2.00 per capita weekly by the State for indigents, and the county must make up the balance—which is always in excess of the amount the State demands for such patients sent to its institutions.

Further argument seems futile. Nothing has resulted from efforts started at the Legislative Session of 1913 and regularly attempted since,

only to meet with defeat—usually by a Governor's veto. It almost seems that the forbearance of our groups during the late war and post war periods has left no impression.

While our groups regularly had our bills for an increased maintenance allowance from the State to County Hospitals introduced in Legislature, *we did not* during those difficult years press our claims, although the State had promised in the early "nineties" that any county building its own Hospital for the Insane should never suffer a loss on its maintenance cost, as against costs to such counties sending its patients to State Hospitals.

"One thing is quite clear, we certainly do need extensive enlargements of the state and county institutions for the care of defective men, women and children. It is hideous injustice which permits so many defective persons to suffer untold agonies because our public institutions will not accomodate all comers."

BUT can we expect counties to buy grounds, put up buildings, etc., and not get an equitable return from the State. AND if the counties say—WE WILL SEND ALL OUR INSANE TO STATE HOSPITALS, PAY THE $3.00 REQUIRED AND SAVE OURSELVES EXPENSES —what then? Where will the State put that additional 12,000 patients?

Imagine the General Hospitals for the physically ill of Pennsylvania held down to costs of 20 years ago. Yet this appears to be the thought of many in authority when they think of the care of the insane. It is simply impossible to care for the mentally sick people to-day at any where near the small costs of twenty or thirty years ago—any more than to care for physically ill at the costs of such places at the same period.

There is only one difference between the physically sick and the mentally ill. One is a sickness of the body and the latter of the brain—that important organ which controls all functions of the body. Then too there are two types of mentally sick to maintain—the curable and incurable. We are deeply concerned with the former. Those who are incurable must also be properly cared for. Every person has an inalienable right to expect everything possible to be done to restore his reason—if for no other reason than that the State deprives him of his right to liberty.

If the sane are not concerned about the proper treatment and care of those not so fortunate, then we fail in one of our great duties.

What IS the attitude of the sane and healthy folks who are doing the world's work to-day?

We must cure the curable and we must care for those not so fortunate. However, the insane are not all of our troubles—but really only about one-half of them because we find the following as of July 31, 1929:

Number of inmates in County Jails	5600
Number of Inmates in Penal Institutions	5200
Number of Inmates in County Almshouses	11500
Number of Inmates in Inst's for Mental Df'ts	4865
Number of Inmates in Hospitals for Insane	24830

A total of 52,000 persons most of whom are "delinquent" and most of them supported by the 9½ million population, probably 2,500,000 of whom are taxpayers.

The cost then in round numbers will be $400,000 per week or twenty millions per year. Then too, one must think of the unknown number of high grade feeble-minded. (Probably now somewhere between fifty and one hundred thousand persons in this State.)

You may fondly look for a doubling of that twenty million dollars yearly cost about every twenty-five years! A doubling of that 52,000 delinquents every twenty-five years unless you start either the costly and inhumane segregation of all misfits or unsex such individuals—thus with 52,000 the start—in 25 years we will have 104,000—25 years later over 200,000—and so on. Do you see where we are heading?

I cannot close without reading to you a poem entitled "Mendel's Law", by my friend Dr. J. S. deJarnette, Superintendent of the Western State Hospital, Staunton, Va.

MENDEL'S LAW

A Plea for a Better Race of Men

Oh, why are you men so foolish—
  You breeders who breed our men
Let the fools, the weaklings and crazy
  Keep breeding and breeding again?
The criminal, deformed and the misfit,
  Dependent, diseased, and the rest—
As we breed the human family
  The worst is as good as the best.

Go to the house of some farmer,
  Look through his barns and sheds,
Look at his horses and cattle,
  Even his hogs are thorobreds;
Then look at his stamp on his children,
  Lowbrowed with the monkey jaw,
Ape handed, and silly and foolish—
  Bred true to Mendel's Law.

Go to some homes in the village,
  Look at the garden beds,
The cabbage, the lettuce and turnips,
  Even the beets are thorobreds;
Then look at the many children
  With hands like the monkey's paw
Bowlegged, flatheaded and foolish—
  Bred true to Mendel's Law.

This is the law of Mendel,
  And often he makes it plain,
Defectives will breed defectives
  And the insane breed insane.
Oh, why do we allow these people
  To breed back to the monkey's nest,
To increase our country's burdens
  When we should breed from the good and the best?

Oh, you wise men take up the burden,
  And make this your loudest creed,
Sterilize the misfits promptly—
  All not fit to breed.
Then our race will be strengthened and bettered
  And our men and women blest,
Not apish, repulsive and foolish,
  For we should breed from the good and the best.

PRESIDENT GRAHAM: The next subject is "Legal Aid", by Gustav L. Schramm, Esq., Attorney in charge of the Legal Aid Society of Pittsburgh.

MR. GUSTAV L. SCHRAMM: Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: After listening to able speakers, it would be unwise for me to try to detain you for any length of time, especially as the hour for lunch is approaching. I do not desire to exhaust my subject, nor my audience, so I will hurry on.

I was very much pleased to receive this invitation to speak to you, because I realize, as you do, by inviting me we all realize that our work is merely a part of the general work with which you are concerned; namely, the relief of those who are unfortunate.

You may be somewhat surprised at the number of lawyers who are interested in this kind of work. So many of the laymen have the idea of lawyers which may be exemplified by the life of St. Ives, who was a celebrated judge in France a number of years ago. He was such a

celebrated judge that the church created him a saint because of the great work he did among the poor. If I understand correctly he is the only lawyer who has been so honored, and upon his tomb is the inscription: "He was a lawyer and yet not a rascal, and the people were astonished."

That is rather a serious reflection upon our profession, which I am sure you do not think is entirely justified.

The Legal Aid work we are trying to do in an organized fashion has been done by many lawyers, quietly, and as much and as often as their facilities permitted. They would do this work for those unfortunates who were unable to pay for the services of a lawyer.

Lawyers do this work quietly, and we hope that it will continue. However, lawyers are the same as other people and they must necessarily earn a living, and it is difficult to organize anything of this kind. But there must be an organization.

That was realized in New York for some time, especially due to the number of emigrants who came to our shores and who needed some assistance they could rely upon. Very frequently they would become the prey of designing persons.

In New York an organization was established principally at that time for people of a certain nationality. The German people in New York created what they called, "The German Legal Aid Society". In time they realized there were others besides Germans who needed such assistance, and, wisely, they dropped the name "German" and called it "The Legal Aid Society". The New York office of the Legal Aid Society has grown until now it is the largest law office in the world, and upwards of 40,000 cases are handled per year. There are other similar offices in Chicago, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Boston and many other cities. These various organizations are tied together in a National Association, made up of various State Associations.

The movement, however, is still rather young. The New York Society was created in 1876, and for a long time there was very little growth over the country. However, recently there has been a decided increase in growth. I think part of the difficulty with legal aid is the term itself. So few people really know what it means. Some people I have met thought it was aid for lawyers. However, that is not the case at all. One man who was approached for a contribution said, "Oh, this is to bury lawyers——here is an extra contribution."

However, these Legal Aid Societies, while they differ somewhat in their organization, are very similar. May I read the various purposes of the Legal Aid Society, with which I am connected:

"The Society renders legal aid to all who appear worthy thereof, but from poverty are unable otherwise to procure it, and promotes measures for their protection and relief."

In other words, we attempt at least not only to bind up the present wounds, but look into the future and see what we can do to alleviate matters which may come up.

1. "The Society does not act where the applicant can pay an attorney."

That is obviously fair. Any applicant who can pay an attorney should do so and not receive such assistance without pay. And the Society is very clear on that and lives up to that rule. They look into the financial standing of an applicant. So you see, there is no competition among the legal fraternity whatsoever, and where this is understood, we are pleased to say that the legal fraternity has been more than willing to cooperate. They realize it is to their own distinct advantage, because instead of being bothered by having people come to them who cannot afford to pay them, they can devote their time to the cases which are remunerative. In that way they are saving time for themselves. If that is clearly understood there is no difficulty with the bar; in fact, it has proven to be an advantage.

2. "Personal injury cases are declined."

While people may not have enough money, if the case is at all worthy, usually the amount recovered is figured on a percentage basis. The Society does not take personal injury cases.

3. "The Society does not charge."

Some societies do charge a ten-cent registration fee, or perhaps a quarter, and sometimes a small fee on collections. We, in Pittsburgh, feel it is only recovering for our applicants what is due them and we do not charge for that service.

You may wonder how we keep going. We are maintained by the Community Chest or Welfare Fund in Pittsburgh. Before that time, we were maintained by private contributions from interested citizens.

In Philadelphia there is a fund paid out of taxes to maintain and manage the affairs of the Society. In other Societies there are Bar Association Groups who voluntarily give part of their time during the year for this service.

Here is another point which I should like to emphasize:

4. "The Society aims to accept meritorious cases only."

It will investigate the case as carefully as its facilities permit, and if the applicant is in the wrong, will tell him so, and suggest that he make the proper settlement with the other party. I am confident to say to you that not many poor people who get into trouble think they are the subject of an unbiased opinion on the part of the other party. After settlement has been made, they are more than pleased and relieved when it is all over. They have relieved their minds and can go back to work again feeling all right.

As you all know, if there is a grievance which they believe they have, and can't get the necessary relief, or can't come to an understanding of the matter and realize that they are in the wrong, it is a very disturbing factor, an extremely disturbing factor. So this idea we have of accepting only meritorious cases prevents needless litigation. There is little use of rushing into court with every complaint, it only places a burden upon society and increases the expenses of the other side; and if the other side realizes that the Society is attempting merely to see that justice is done, they will usually go more than half way in trying to reach a settlement. Very few cases must be taken to court.

So the great expense of litigation is saved to society.

We believe that this matter of fair and impartial service to the poor can be made of very great benefit, not only to the persons particularly concerned, but also to all others interested in charitable work. We, in Pittsburgh, have what is known as a clearing house. Whenever any applicant comes to any charity for aid, his or her name is sent to this clearing house. All of those who later have any contact with that same individual are notified that a previous organization has had contact with them. In that way we get the benefit of all the contacts made by the other organizations, and it is extremely helpful.

Then, in turn, the societies and other charitable organizations very frequently call upon the Legal Aid Society to help them with a landlord and a tenement case, or perhaps a wage case, desertion or non-suport case. In other words it is a matter of cooperation, and that is what we are all interested in. It is only through cooperation that we can meet the serious problems of our present day. These problems have become very much greater probably in our particular line than they were 100 years ago. The industrial life has changed the manner of living; we have passed from hand to machine power, and it has changed our local life, making it necessary to use new remedies to meet those conditions.

Our ancestors got along quite well with the tallow dip, but everybody today realizes that our electric light is much more efficient, much more effective and much more pleasing. But it also has its problems.

This matter of legal aid for those unable to afford such service is a present day problem, and in your communities I am sure you can greatly increase your own advantages and your own services if you will turn to this particular method and use it as much as possible. I am sure you will find in your community a public-spirited lawyer who is willing to undertake this service and organize it effectively. If any of you wish assistance in this matter, the National Association of Legal Aid Societies will be very grateful for any suggestions from

you as to how best to start this in your own community. Mr. John S. Bradway is the National Secretary, a very efficient man, and he will be very glad to help any and all of you.

Pennsylvania is progressive, and the number of Legal Aid Societies are growing rapidly throughout the State. We realize we have a Twentieth Century implement if we but wish to use it. The time has come when we realize we must change the methods we have at hand, and I am sure you are willing and ready to do so as much as possible. We, on our side, are anxious to cooperate with you.

I thank you.

PRESIDENT GRAHAM: The next on our program is "Discussion in Five-Minute Talks." Is Mr. Benjamin F. Evans present? (Not present) Is Mr. Harold Dundon present? (Not present).

At this time I am going to call upon Mrs. Lena M. Roberts, Acting Assistant Director of Public Welfare, Philadelphia, Pa.

MRS. LENA M. ROBERTS: Mr. President and Members: Mr. Trembath in his paper didn't mention Philadelphia County methods in the enforcement of the non-support orders, and it seems to me that I should say something about it at this time.

While we don't have a County Workhouse in Philadelphia County, we do have the House of Correction, which is administered under our Department of Public Welfare, and that House of Correction practically discharges the duties of the Workhouse.

At the House of Correction we deal with drug addicts and alcoholics sent there, together with the vagrant, the idle and disorderly person, including street-walkers, and also the enforcement of the orders covering non-supporting parents, including looking after the children.

In Philadelphia County the cases of deserted wives are heard in our Court of Domestic Relations, and that court is well equipped with probation officers who first of all make an effort to secure a reconciliation. Failing to do that, they attempt to secure an agreement out of court. If that fails, the case goes to trial and a support order is placed upon the husband and father for the support of the children; and if he claims he can't pay for the support because of unemployment, there is also an employment department in that court to secure employment for him. The probation officers continue their interest to see that the orders are enforced. If the man fails in his duty, the case will come back to court on a writ, and then a sentence is imposed and the man sent to the House of Correction for 90 days. During his term there, he is given 65 cents a day, which is paid to his wife.

This same mechanism is utilized by the Commissioners and also by our Department of Public Welfare, to enforce the orders which have been made for the support of dependent children. Those cases are reported in court on a writ, and when it comes before the judge he may

in his discretion give the father another opportunity, a further chance to make good on the order imposed. Many times sentence is imposed to 90 days in the House of Correction, but if the man can get in touch with friends who will come to his rescue and make a substantial payment, a further opportunity may be given him.

We find that it has worked very well.

I remember one case in particular that the Department of Welfare brought before the court. The father in this case owed about $600, and he thought by crossing over the Delaware River it would give him exemption. So he moved over and located in a small community, not far from Camden. We induced the Municipal Court to have him extradited, which they did. At the time the question was asked me, "What good will it do?"

I replied, "This man has a friend who is very much interested in him, and I don't believe that friend will allow him to go to the House of Correction."

My guess was correct. Sentence was imposed upon the man, but he was given an opportunity to telephone to his friend, who in turn came to his rescue, and the bill was paid. That is the way it operates.

Mr. Trembath said he didn't know about old Blockley. Blockley, as you perhaps remember it ten or twelve years ago, has disappeared, and the buildings in very large part have been razed. In its place has risen the splendid new Philadelphia General Hospital for the treatment of those who are ill. The City has developed a wonderful new hospital for mental patients, and the City also has new institutions known as Homes for the Indigents. All of the people who used to be at old Blockley have been removed to these other institutions and are being taken care of under the Department of Welfare. The hospital is operated under the Department of Health, and the Home for the Indigents is operated under the Department of public Welfare.

Blockley, as it was in the past, has disappeared.

I thank you.

Meeting adjourned at 11:40 o'clock.

MEETING OF STEWARDS, SUPERINTENDENTS AND DIRECTORS OF COUNTY HOMES

Tuesday Afternoon, September 10, 1929.

The meeting convened at 2:45 o'clock, Mrs. E. C. Dunn, Montgomery County, presiding.

CHAIRMAN DUNN: I wonder if you would mind coming up front, please. I am sure it will be easier for all of us.

When Mr. Jones wrote to me and asked me if I would take the chairmanship of this committee, he said, "We will all help you, Mrs. Dunn, it won't be a bit hard."

I am sorry to say that it has been real hard, although Mr. Jones has done his part. It seems that I have been writing to every man, woman and child in Pennsylvania, asking if they wouldn't help us out on these subjects, and I am going to tell you that I will take my hat off to the ladies every time. The men, with the exception of one, failed to answer my letters, but every one of the ladies answered my letters.

Today we have before us three subjects which we feel sure will be very interesting to all of you. I know they are of interest to myself. The first one is, "Passing On, and What We Are to Do About It."

You all understand what that means. I think most of us do it, perhaps unconsciously.

I thought for a long time about that subject and wondered after all if it wouldn't be better to have someone talk to us on that subject who knew it from the ground up. So I have asked Mrs. Megee, of the Department of Welfare, to enlighten us on that subject. I know you will all be glad to hear Mrs. Megee, and we are going to give her all the time she wants. Mrs. Megee.

MRS. MARTHA J. MEGEE: Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: When Mrs. Dunn communicated with me and asked me to talk to you on this subject, my Secretary was sitting beside me at the telephone and she had the same impression that you perhaps have, meaning the dear departed. I told her that I didn't think that was a subject for our discussion here because when they depart we no longer need to concern ourselves much about them. But it was with that great group of people who have been considered and talked about and planned for for many years—the group that is handed on from one community to another for various reasons.

In looking over the material that I wanted to gather together to present to you, I found that back in 1911 this subject was considered of sufficient importance to have a committee appointed from the Na-

tional Conference of Charities and Corrections to prepare an agreement. The Russell Sage Foundation prepared this small pamphlet "Passing On."And out of it the Transportation Agreement was evolved, to which I shall refer later.

First I want to get clear in our minds what is meant by "Passing On." In this pamphlet, prepared by The Russell Sage Foundation, a description is given of "Passing On."

"PASSING ON"

"Transportation is one of the forms of aid most frequently asked of churches, private charities and public officials; it is one of the forms most frequently granted. That agency in a railroad town which, out of a total relief expenditure of $300 a year, paid $240 for railroad tickets to near-by towns, asked pathetically, 'What else could we do?' The officials of the near-by towns returned the compliment, of course, and each and all continued to issue transportation relief in response to the demand which they themselves were creating. 'What else can we do?' Surely something better than this.

"Let us consider briefly (1) the effects of this policy on the recipients, and (2) better ways of helping.

"THE PROCESSION OF CHARITY-RATE TRAVELERS"

"Note them as they pass. There are (a) old people with homes or without, often mentally weak and always restless; (b) defectives of every grade, including sometimes even those who are actually insane, and, more frequently, epileptic and feeble-minded; (c) those with physical defects, such as the blind, crippled, deaf-mute, etc. Then there are (d) sick of every degree, many, such as those with rheumatism and tuberculosis, seeking healthier climates. But able-bodied men form a large company, including besides those in search of work, (e) sturdy tramps who professionally wander, and (f) shirking husbands and fathers who have left families to the care of charity in their home communities. Three other classes are (g) whole families, usually of a degraded type; (h) adventuresses who have always met with sudden and overwhelming misfortune; and last, but by no means least important (i) runaway boys and girls."

The fact that this pamphlet was written in 1911 shows that the problem is not a new one. Are we handling it better today than in 1911? Are we observing the rules of what is known as the Transportation Agreement which was evolved as a result of this committee formed in the National Conference of Charities and Corrections? Are we using that method and following the rules of the Transportation Agreement? Just what is the problem that presents itself to you, as public officials, and just how is the best way to handle it?

I can always talk better when I tell you about actual cases. There came to my attention not a very long time ago an Agency in Harrisburg that was asking for a certificate to solicit funds, which comes under my supervision. One of the things which that Agency pointed out to me as a good piece of work was transportation to a woman who wanted to go to Philadelphia.

This woman had come from a little further up in the County, and had asked for her car-fare to Philadelphia, stating that she was unable to get any work and wanted to go to Philadelphia. She was a woman who did housework.

This man gave this woman exactly $4. The railroad fare from Harrisburg to Philadelphia is $3.75. She left on the afternoon train and arrived in Philadelphia with but 25 cents for her lodging. Philadelphia may have some very reasonable places, but I don't think quite that reasonable. She applied to the Travelers' Aid, and the Travelers' Aid had to get the money in order to ship her back. She arrived in Harrisburg late at night, too late to be sent out to her own home.

To my mind it was a foolish activity and a very poor expenditure of about $8 or $9, and not a good piece of work, you will all agree.

That woman simply wanted to have a trip from Harrisburg to Philadelphia. There was plenty of work for her right in Harrisburg, because I happened to know at the very time this occurrence happened a friend of mine was trying to get a woman to help her with her housework and taking care of the children.

We haven't any right to spend public or private funds in that fashion. What was to be done in a case like that?

That Agency only needed to communicate with the Travelers' Aid in Harrisburg and the Travelers' Aid would have telephoned back to the community from which this woman came, and probably transportation to her home would have done the thing that was finally done after the foolish expenditure of funds, the time spent and the unnecessary work connected with the case.

Of course, to this inexperienced person, it appeared the easiest way to get rid of the individual was to do just what she wanted done.

I had a man in my office the other day who tried to convince me that the thing to do with a blind girl, who was properly trained, was to let her do just as much as she wanted to do, and the difference between what she could earn doing that and her living expenses should be made up by charity, because it was unfair to ask any one so handicapped to be self-supporting. I ask you, as practical people, if that is your idea and if that is what we should do with a person who has been trained to earn her own living. I think any one is much better off to do what she or he can do, whether blind or some other handicap, and anyone of us is better when they are trained to as much self-support as they are capable

of taking; then when they are unable to make the grade, the difference between what they are able to do and what needs to be done for them, can be made up by private or public charities.

I would like to offset the story of the woman who was sent to Philadelphia by more stories I have, cases which have actually happened and actually worked on within the last few weeks.

There was a colored boy who came to a city to find employment with a tailor for whom he formerly had worked. He came from another state. His eyesight was extremely bad and he was unable to work for the tailor. He hunted around for odd jobs and finally came to the attention of an Agency. This Agency decided to have him examined very carefully. He had been in the state about eight months. A careful examination was made and the result of the examintion proved that the boy's condition would result in total blindness. What did it mean? It meant an uneducated, untrained, and unattached boy who would become totally blind, and as you know would become a permanent public charge in this State. You will all agree that we have our hands full with those who are our legitimate charges and we don't want to tax either our local or State Institutions with those who don't belong to us.

This boy had lived in Pennsylvania while small, but had established a residence in Washington, D. C. Having lived there for a long time, his actual residence was Washington, D. C. We didn't take his word for that. The Agency which was doing a good job on this proved by correspondence with the Agency in Washington that the boy actually had a legal residence there, and got the authorities in Washington to agree to accept that responsibility.

The boy was sent back at the expense of the local Overseers of the Poor. It was cheaper to send the boy back to Washington and make him a responsibility of the community in which he resided than to continue to care for him in this State. I don't know that there is a very big future for him there, but the question to be decided in a case like that was, "Whose financial burden shall that boy be?"

What would you have thought of the Agency who would have paid that boy's fare half way, letting him arrive half way from his destination? That very thing is being done. It is being done in many instances. Railroad fare is sometimes given to the end of the county, or half way to destination. That is a raw deal! It isn't a fair way to spend money.

That matter is cared for in this Transportation Agreement which I am going to read to you a little later on.

First it is necessary to ascertain whether the individual is a legal resident, and where, and then finding out whether or not the authorities on the other end will accept the responsibility; and by all means pay

the individual's fare to destination, notifying them on the other end that he or she will arrive at a certain time.

That is a good piece of work, I think.

A second case, which is quite different from that, was that of a family in which the mother died very suddenly, and under very suspicious circumstances. The post-mortem revealed the fact that she had died of arsenic poisoning, but in the midst of it, the husband deserted, leaving some small children. They were legal residents of Pennsylvania. There were three children, which meant a burden on the County, because these children were all under age and needed to be supported.

What was to be done with them? They not only needed financial support, but they also needed supervision and care.

The Agency to which this case was referred communicated with relatives in another state, through another Agency in that particular state. It was learned that there was a grandmother and grandfather who had a comfortable home. Also there were some uncles and aunts working. It was found they were willing to assume the full responsibility of the care of these three small children. The Directors of the Poor agreed to pay the transportation and sent those three children to their grandparents.

That is a different kind of "Passing On"—passing on with a definite idea that the best interests of the children will be concerned, and at the same time that the resources of the local community shall be preserved.

Another case that came to my attention very recently was of a woman who arrived in a city with a small baby. She and her husband had rented a few rooms, and after a week the husband disappeared. Apparently the woman became frantic and appealed to the Agency to pay the rent. The Agency learned that she had been there but a short time, and after getting some information communicated with the Postmaster (the only agency in the town) in the town from which the woman had come. The Postmaster said, "Yes, I know the family very well. They live back on a rural route and they belong to this County."

The Agency worker went to the woman and said, "We will put you on the train at six o'clock and send you back to your own County where you really belong." At six o'clock the worker went back to get the woman and her baby and it developed that friend husband had returned.

It was a ruse on his part to see if he couldn't get the rent paid for the next week, and the landlady was going to put them out.

I have cited three different types of problems which have to do with this subject of "Passing On".

I have here (and I brought this along with me merely to show you the bulk of it) correspondence covering but six cases. Our office is called upon by the various County Commissioners and Directors of the

Poor to help get other Counties to assume their responsibility in the care of people who have drifted into their individual Counties. We are always glad to help you secure care for people coming from other states, but we are overburdened with requests from the various Counties in Pennsylvania with regard to the responsibility to be assumed by the Counties throughout the State.

Nobody wants the care of the people who drift from place to place, but they are somebody's responsibility, and that responsibility must be assumed by the people to whom they belong. You will all agree with me that all of the people you are dealing with are not the most desirable people on earth, but it is your job to take care of those whom nobody else on earth would take care of, whether they wander to some distant place or not. They are your people if they belong to your County.

I have to write letters and send telegrams before I can get replies, verifying the residence of undesirable people who have gone over to another community, and the people in that community would not communicate with us. You might have the very undesirable problem of people being passed on to this community from another community without knowing that they belonged here. There should be a real effort on the part of all of us before we decide to send men, women or children to another community, and the people in that community would not communicate to find out whether or not they will be cared for when they get there; also that we will provide adequately to take them all the way.

That leads me to the Transportation Agreement, to which I referred a few minutes ago, and I cannot do better than to read just the items of the Transporation Agreement pertaining to this phase of our work.

"COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION OF
ALLIED NATIONAL AGENCIES"

Room 511, 25 West 43d Street
New York City

TRANSPORTATION AGREEMENT

"By a resolution adopted.....the governing body of the agency named below agreed to abide by the rules and interpretations of the Committee on Transportation of Allied National Agencies during the year.....

Signed by.....

On behalf of.....
(name of agency)

Address .....

Date .....

"The Transportation Agreement is renewed each year so that organizations may have current information on which to act. The signers enter into mutual obligations to obey the following rules and interpretations:

TRANSPORTATION RULES

"Before any transportation shall be provided, the agency considering it shall be satisfied by adequate and reliable evidence that:

"(1) The prospects of the applicant in opportunities for normal living are not decreased by sending him to the proposed destination.

"(2) The applicant

"(a) Will have such resources for maintenance at the point of destination as will save him from becoming dependent on relief from an agency, public or private, or

"(b) Is a proper charge upon the agencies there, or

"(c) Has legal residence there.

"(3) Reasonable effort has been made to obtain from an appropriate agency at the proposed destination a report as to the facts included in RULES 1 and 2.

"(4) Provision has been made for the applicant to the ultimate destinatiou which has been determined by the sender."

In the back of this book is a list of the signers of the Transportation Agreement for the year 1929, in all of the States, and I am surprised to see that very few Public Agencies are signers of the Transportation Agreement.

Now, if it is fair for us to expect other communities to assume their responsibilities in cases which need to be passed upon, it is fair for them to expect us to do the same thing. To sign this agreement, which means fairness to all concerned, it should be a public duty and the Public Agency should be more familiar with it, and should be signers to it. As I looked over the list in Pennsylvania I was surprised to find that Pittsburgh was the only Public Agency (The Department of Public Welfare) listed as a signer of the Transportation Agreement.

Another question which has arisen and which has caused much discussion has been charity rates. It has been the opinion, if you signed the Transportation Agreement you had a right to charity rates. There is an item here which refers also to charity rates.

"CHARITY RATE TRANSPORTATION"

"1. *The Charity Rate Privilege—A Railroad Regulation.*

"The issuance of Charity Rate transportation is in the hands of the railroads and has no connection with the Committee on Transportation of Allied National Agencies and is not secured by the signing of the Transportation Agreement. The privilege of securing Charity Rate tickets is granted by Passenger Associations or railroads in the various divisions of the United States. The decision as to whether one or more organizations in a given city have the privilege of Charity Rate transportation is a matter for arrangement by the railroads in that vicinity and organizations involved. There is no national agreement on this subject either on the part of the railroads or social agencies. Information is available from railroad officials in any city as to the Passenger Association responsible for Charity Rate transportation in the district. The emphasis is placed by the railroads on the ability of the passenger to pay full fare. Any one who secures a Charity Rate ticket for a client vouches to the railroad that such reduction is necessary."

I would take it, in your community there is possibly some one (it may be your own Board or some one else) who has that agreement with the railroads, that a half rate ticket will be provided on the recommendation of your Agency.

That has nothing to do with the Transportation Agreement, except that it is pre-supposed that nobody will ask for a Charity Rate ticket for any person for whom definite inquiry and plans for transportation have not been made. I realize there are many times when the question of residence is difficult to establish, and there are different laws in different states. Massachusetts I think requires five years as a resident; Connecticut requires four years; and Pennsylvania requires only one year.

I have a communication here with me from one of your Counties (and I know you will recognize it) in which you are trying to make another State responsible for a child who was brought over into our State after the death of some of the relatives of that child. The child is feeble-minded and the contention is that a feeble-minded child can never establish a residence in any community. The fact is, the legally responsible parents of the child are dead, but it places the legal responsibility on the State of Pennsylvania.

The question of taking care of people who need to be sent out West for their health, afflicted with tuberculosis, is one which has puzzled the authorities for many years. People have been shipped to Colorado only

to die on the way or very shortly after they got there. It is wicked, cruel and uneconomic. It is extravagant, both of funds and of human lives.

The receiving back of those who have become ill in other communities is another question which we are taking up all the time; the providing of transportation to get rid of an unpleasant propostion is unfair.

I submit to you then, as my recommendation, for the remedy for "passing on" that you carry out at least the principles as laid down by this Transportation Agreement; that you should carefully inquire of communities to which you are planning to send people, whether or not you have the right under these rules and regulations of the Transportation Agreement to send them on; and then make every effort to send these people through to their destination. And I ask, on the other hand, that you accept from other communities their requests for careful investigation, and that you will as promptly as possible make your investigation and send your recommendations in, and if the job is yours take the job with a smile, and if not, congratulate yourself and do the best you can.

I thank you.

MRS. CLOUD: How many years does it take to establish a residence in the State of New Jersey?

MRS. MEGEE: I am not sure, but I think it is two years.

MRS. ROBERTS: It takes five years in New Jersey.

MRS. MEGEE: I have been told by the Legislative Reference Bureau that a residence is a matter of intention if a person goes to a community with the idea of making that community his or her home, that practically establishes a residence, but doesn't establish a settlement. Not until they have stayed there long enough to establish a legal settlement.

MR. SOLENBERGER: There is one point I would like to make. Sometimes we forget that the child under the law cannot obtain a legal residence, no matter how long in the County, unless he or she is 21 years of age. A child may be placed in one County or another, and not legally adopted, which makes that child dependent if under age of 21 years. The residence of that child for relief purposes goes back to the County where the child originally had the legal settlement with its parents, even though the parents may have gone from that County, unless, of course, persons concerned can trace them.

Madam Chairman, it almost seems like a Chinese puzzle to follow through, and it seems difficult, but there is that simple principle, that a person under 21 years of age cannot acquire a legal residence other than the County established by the parents.

May I ask Mrs. Megee a question in the matter of residence. Isn't it possible that some of the States have a law, such as they do in New

Jersey, that you cannot become a poor relief resident unless you have established a legal residence for a period of five years, but you become a legal resident and pay taxes?

I think the intent of the law is to prevent people from coming over the line and securing poor relief in that manner.

MRS. MEGEE: I do not have that information.

While I have been sitting here, there is one point which has come to my mind, one which I did not touch upon, and one which may be of interest to you.

There is great difficulty in establishing residences in poor relief when operating on the Township-Borough plan. There is much litigation connected with the cases sometimes, because when a person moves just across the line it is hard to know which is the Township or Borough line. I am sure that you have come in contact with it at various times, and I do know a "passing on" system in some of those places has been used. If a person was supposed to be undesirable it would be an easy matter to help put him into another section.

CHAIRMAN DUNN: Are there any other questions you wish to ask Mrs. Megee?

MR. JAMES B. WRAY: We have a man in Washington County who sold his property for $16,000 and then bought a farm in another locality, putting it in his wife's name. He then went crazy and they wanted to send him back to us, and I think that your Department notified us to accept him. Where is that man's residence?

MRS. MEGEE: The fact that he bought a farm in another locality doesn't change his residence.

MR. WRAY: Who is responsible for him, his wife who has the money?

MRS. MAGEE: That is a very nice question and I can't answer it. The only thing, he is a responsibility of Washington County as far as his residence is concerned, and your attorney would have to answer the legal question as to whether or not the farm could be attached. As far as paying for his care in an asylum is concerned, I don't know what you could get, and that would have to be taken through the courts I presume. Your attorney, of course, would have to find out just what could be done as to attaching that property.

MR. SOLENBERGER: The question has been asked relative to the children in case of the husband and wife separating. I think the man's residence is the prime factor, and the father's residence is the one that determines the question.

While I am on my feet I should like to ask one question. Is it not a fact that in case of husband and wife not divorced the wife's property can be attached for the support of the husband?

MRS. MEGEE: I think it is, but it is a legal point.

MR. DEVORE: According to the Act of 1925, the law says that the husband is responsible for the wife and the wife for the husband. I don't think there is much of a question about the attorney deciding the matter as brought up by Mr. Wray. The law is very plain, and those people in Washington County can attach the farm in the wife's name for the husband's care.

CHAIRMAN DUNN: Are there any more questions you wish to ask?

MISS ESTHER MARTIN: In the matter of Charity Rate ticket, the Beaver County Commissioners took that up with the Railroad Company and they advised that no organization that was supported entirely by taxes could obtain Charity Rate tickets. However, we do effect that through some of the organizations that are supported by private subscriptions who have the Charity Rate tickets. They secure them for us and then bill us for the amount, and we pay the bill to them. You may have the benefit of that through some private agency.

MRS. MEGEE: The railroads reserve the right to decide to whom shall be granted those Charity Rates, and it may be that the Pennsylvania Railroad officials in your community have made one decision, whereas in other communities the railroads have made different decisions.

MRS. ROBERTS: We wrote to headquarters and found that we were not eligible to purchase Charity Rate tickets, and we employ the good offices of one of the other charitable organizations.

MR. EDWIN E. DANE: What would you do in a case where a family comes into your midst, and liable to be a burden to the community, but at the same time has not asked for help?

A family came to Meadville about a week ago, and they claimed to have had a residence in Chicago. They left Chicago early in July and came to Meadville by rail, so they claimed, also by road, and hitch-hiked part of the way. It seems that they camped out and begged. The family is composed of a father, mother and four children. The mother had come into the world without arms or hands. The man said he started out to find work. They didn't ask for any help, but our attention has been called to the matter. They had begged and no doubt will continue to do so. What would you do with a family like that if they came into your midst and liable to become a burden?

MRS. MEGEE: Let us refer to the Transportation Agreement. I think you have a right to make inquiry as to how they expect to support themselves, even though they haven't made application to you for assistance. If they have begged they are not self-supporting, and if they were not able to show that they could support themselves, then I would inquire just as far back as possible and find out where their legal residence is. If you do this, I feel sure you will find that a good many agencies have dealt with that family and have helped to shift them along. Even though they don't want to take them back,

they belong to where their legal residence happens to be, and you would be justified in shipping them back again. However, the whole thing hinges upon whether they are self-supporting.

You remember the story I told about the blind colored boy. He was not asking for help, but he lived in Pennsylvania for a period of eight months. Four more months and he would have established his residence in Pennsylvania, and he would have become a public charge. An agency was asked to help him, and it was then that it was found that he had this eye trouble. They found that he was not going to be self-supporting and they were justified in sending him back to Washington, D. C.

If a family is self-supporting you can't take action, because we have to preserve the right of any one to go anywhere they please in order to earn a living, but if they are begging I think you have the right to return them back to their legal residence.

I would like to call upon Mrs. Roberts.

MRS. ROBERTS: If the family is self-supporting, you have no more right to invade that home than you have to invade my home; but when a family applies to an agency and asks for money with which to tide them over or pay their rent, it is quite sufficient to take up that problem and return the family to its legal residence.

The Working Agreement in Philadelphia at the present time is such that any family that resorts to another private agency, asking for aid, would be immediately referred to our Department. We would clear up the residence and send them back.

CHAIRMAN DUNN: I am sure we are all grateful to Mrs. Megee, and after all we must remember that she is not the legal head of the Department of Welfare in Harrisburg. She has given us much food for thought, and I am now very clear on some subjects I was not clear on before.

The next discussion is "The Care of the Sick in County Homes".

Dr. McCracken wrote to me saying that he would be present at this meeting and talk to us on that subject, or would send someone. Is there any one in the room to represent Dr. McCracken?

I am afraid not. We will have to leave that subject to the floor.

I am going to call upon Mrs. Etnoyer, of Dauphin County, to say something on this subject.

MRS. E. E. ETNOYER: This is unexpected. I will tell you in a few words what I can. I might say that the third floor is used for our hospital, and we have an average of 70, most of them being chronic cases.

We have a registered nurse and several attendants. Our physician attends the patients every other day. We have four male attendants and a night nurse. The food is prescribed by the doctor and this food is prepared by the cook in the main kitchen.

MRS. MEGEE: Could you handle the question of the sick in your Home without the services of a graduate nurse?

MRS. ETNOYER: No, Mrs. Megee, a graduate nurse is absolutely necessary. She makes the rounds every hour and if any one gets sick in any other part of the Home, she goes down, and if they must be removed to the third floor she sees that they are cared for in the proper manner.

CHAIRMAN DUNN: I would like to ask Mrs. Passmore, of the Chester County Home, what they do in their Home.

MRS. W. B. PASSMORE: We don't have a graduate nurse. We have a practical nurse. The doctor comes in every day or on call.

CHAIRMAN DUNN: Do you think you would do better work by having a graduate nurse?

MRS. PASSMORE: I don't think so in our Home. The practical nurse is very satisfactory. We did have a graduate nurse and we experienced the trouble that she wanted too much time off, and she didn't prove as satisfactory as the practical nurse.

CHAIRMAN DUNN: We would like to hear from Mr. Dorwart, of Roxborough, on this subject.

MR. GEORGE E. DORWART: Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: The Roxborough Home is but a small institution. We have a beautiful institution there, and I don't believe it is second to any in the State. We sometimes have but a few inmates, and other times we are overcrowded and are unable to care for all of them. We either send them to the Philadelphia Hospital or private hospitals.

I find in the City of Philadelphia today there is a sort of discrimination against the various private Poor Boards. Why that should be, I don't know. We, of the Poor Boards, do not make the laws. We submit to the laws and work accordingly, and we endeavor to do the best that we can.

I wish to say at this time that the Philadelphia Hospital and those in authority have forgotten that the War is over, and it seems as though they were trying to make it a hardship on the poor. The pre-war price was $3, and then it went up to $7.73, later going to $9.72, and from that to $16.60 per week. In June, this year, we received a communication stating that after the first of the year the cost would be $3 a day, or $21 per week.

We can get better rates at a private hospital.

Whenever the Superintendent or Matron of our Home gets sick, they are taken care of right in the Home. We have one of the best doctors in our community.

The matter of investigations has been discussed today, and to my mind with the type of people in this work today it shouldn't be such

a big problem. I think if we go about the matter properly it is not such a big task to find out where the responsibility lies.

We are not organized to humiliate those unfortunates. We don't know but what it might come upon us some time. I know of men who have been worth millions of dollars, but because of depression of business or failure of health they no longer could afford the luxuries of life, and finally found themselves in need of assistance.

The office of Poor Directors, as you know is a political job, and I have often thought that it should be a perpetual job in the various Poor Boards, because it is a profession in itself. There may be some of us not adapted to that line of business, and others who take an interest in it and devote all of their time to it.

We know that some of the politicians are more interested in getting their parties into office than they are interested in the welfare of the poor unfortunates. A few years ago in the City of Philadelphia there was an organization that had an agency, it was discovered, which spent 97 per cent of the funds collected for organization work and only 3 per cent of the funds went for charity.

Ladies and gentlemen, our nation has been successful under the present political channels and through our Legislative Bodies, and I say that we should be careful that we elect the proper men to the Legislature, men who are willing to look out for the other fellow, the unfortunate person who comes under our care.

I regret that this assembly hall is not filled. I am sorry that more are not in attendance at this convention to hear the fine talks and enter into these important discussions. I want to ask you people, when you return to your various districts, see that you get the proper representation when these political questions arise.

It is a pleasure for me to be here and I only hope that we may be able to see one another again in years to come so that we may solve these problems which come before us. I thank you.

CHAIRMAN DUNN: Is there anybody else who would like to say something on the subject "The Care of the Sick in the County Home?"

MR. J. M. ZIEGLER: I don't wish to speak particularly on the subject, but I do think it is a shame that there are not more present at this meeting. It doesn't seem fair when our expenses are being paid to attend these conventions and then have the members stay away from these sessions. They should be here and receive the benefit of these talks and discussions.

CHAIRMAN DUNN: Mr. Ziegler, those are my sentiments also.

The next subject is "Nurses Training for County Institutions."

Dr. Waaser was going to speak to us on that subject, but he was unable to be here. He has asked Mr. Scanlon to read a paper for him. I will call upon Mr. Scanlon at this time.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE INSTITUTION NURSE

The word "Institution" in the title of this paper presupposes that it is the Nurse-in-Charge of the Hospital side of the average Poor District Institution which we shall discuss, and I shall therefore confine my remarks to that class; for we well know that the large-city Poor Districts have well organized hospitals as separate units of their Departments, and as such are in a different class.

I assume that the District which I am proud to represent, the Middle Coal Field Poor District, located in lower Luzerne and upper Carbon counties, is representative of the Institution Hospital which we are to consider; and I am therefore using it, in a general sense, as an example.

Fundamentally, it is necessary that the Nurse have the ability to properly interpret and execute all orders and directions as given by the visiting Doctor; and for this reason a registered nurse is almost imperative, as a practical nurse is rarely qualified for such service; and this is especially important in the treatment of the occasional acute illnesses which are bound to occur.

Next in importance of qualification is skill as a Dietarian.

The matter of properly feeding the inmates of an Institution of this character presents some nice problems, the working out of which calls not alone for ability in the intelligent selection of balanced rations, but also for their proper preparation.

An acute case of illness may get along safely for days on little or no food; but the chronic physically subnormal which constitute the great majority of the inmate population, with the low functioning of the digestive processes still more slowed down by the sedentary existence which they usually lead, requires that palatibility in the way of variety, preparation and in presentation to the individual be a constant consideration. And herein lies a large field of effort for the Nurse, who should be in complete charge of this important end of Institution care. If she is a good dietitian, the necessarily routine program of feeding along the lines mentioned will be rapidly systematized, and what is perhaps the most trying part of the Nurse's duties will have been overcome.

Not the least requirement, by any means, is the ability of the Nurse in charge to direct, in a general way, the activities and behavior of the inmates as a body; and herein again lies the absolute necessity of having a Nurse whose attitude toward the dependents and the defectives is one of human sympathy and broad understanding; of firmness in direction and execution of orders; and with all a tactful consideration of the invidual weaknesses which are ever present in the class of patients with whom we have to do.

At first thought this may seem to be a large range of ability to expect from the person whom we designate as the Institution Nurse;

but it is a combination of qualities which can be found with surprising ease if the effort is fairly made to acquire such an individual. And once secured, and given a reasonably free hand to put into effect functioning the procedures mentioned, the results are noticeably beneficial to the inmates, to the Directing Board and to the public at large.

CHAIRMAN DUNN: I am again going to call upon Mrs. Megee to say something on this subject.

MRS. MEGEE: You all know that I have two or three particular hobbies, and one of them is this question of the sick or chronically ill in the County Homes.

This is probably an old story to you, but about three or four years ago in order to ascertain just what the conditions were in the County Homes, I visited every one of them in the State, and while doing so I classified all of the inmates on the basis of their physical condition, thus finding out just how much nursing care was provided, just what kind of medical care was being provided, etc.

My study resulted in a statement that 40 per cent of the inmates of all of the County Homes are chronically ill; that the number of people able to do work is not more than 10 per cent; and that practically 90 per cent of the inmates of County Homes today are unable to work. However, 40 per cent of the number are chronically ill.

Now, what illnesses did I find? I found a great many helpless paralytics. You people all know them. This is no new story to you. The most of them are helpless. A great many of them are afflicted with arthritis, or rheumatism. And then there are the broken back cases, the cancer cases, the miner's asthma, fractured hips which failed to unite—all those I found in the County Homes in the State in great numbers.

Many of them had spent long periods of time in the general hospitals and the hospitals had to dismiss them because they could no longer give them care. Where were they to go? The only place was the County Home. Many of the County Homes did not have the facilities and for quite a long time the best that was done in many of the Homes was to set aside a small room for use as an infirmary, they to be taken care of by the other inmates which were more or less helpless.

I take my hat off to most of the matrons in the County Homes in the State of Pennsylvania. In some cases they are the cooks, the people who handle the problem cases, the people who are on the job every minute, day and night, and they have responded marvelously.

It seems to me the time has come when they need a good deal more help along the line of care for the chronically ill.

It was interesting to know, from a study which had been made throughout the United States of Alms-houses by a Women's Commit-

tee of a large International Organization, that their figures were identical with the figures I discovered in my study in the State of Pennsylvania. They reported that 40 per cent of the Alms-house inmates today are chronically ill.

Mr. Dennis Mackin, whom we all honored and respected, made that discovery a long time ago, and he and his Board got busy in making one-third of their building into a hospital for the care of the chronically ill. A number of other County Homes are giving this matter due consideration, and we are going to have the pleasure of seeing an expression of this same thing at the Mercer County Home.

Delaware County has built a hospital, all new buildings. Most all new Alms-houses or County Homes are building suitable hospital facilities.

That being the case, the next question is, "What about the nursing care of these people?"

You will all agree with me that one of your big problems is the question of help. It is most difficult to get the kind of service that you need for the amount of money you are able to pay to them. Mr. Scanlon has indicated to you that they were willing to pay the price, and when that person delivered the goods, they were willing to raise the salary of that person.

We believe that all institutions with 100 inmates at least should have a graduate nurse to supervise the nursing work in general. The responsibility for the care of broken back cases, bed-sores, and things like that should not be placed upon the matron and attendants. It is hardly fair.

We thought at one time a good plan would be to establish training schools for attendants, and you might then be able to get a rather high-grade person.

We all realize that the care of the chronically ill patient is most uninteresting to many nurses. Nurses need the inspiration of a case which is going to improve rather than just the care of it. Even nurses on private duty, taking care of wealthy patients, get very tired indeed of the care of chronically ill. You must have something then to inspire people to go on with this work.

If we could secure from hospitals the young women who make application for training, and who do not qualify from the educational standpoint, but who do in every other respect, and give them a course of training I am sure we could solve most of our problems. I have an outline of of a course of training which has been prepared. You perhaps couldn't get a high grade trained nurse, but you could get a high grade trained attendant; and when we feel that the care of the chronically ill is as important as the care of the stock on the Poor Farms, we will have made a long step forward in the direction of suitable care for those who are our charges.

CHAIRMAN DUNN: Are there others who wish to say something on this important subject?

MRS. ELIZABETH STANERUCK: May I ask if they have practical or trained nurses at the Philadelphia General Hospital?

MRS. MEGEE: The Philadelphia General Hospital is an enormous institution, and it has always been a very excellent training school for nurses. They have a great many graduate nurses and nurses in training.

MRS. STANERUCK: Why I ask the question, I had occasion to go over there to see one of our inmates. She was sent there because we thought she wouldn't have the proper treatment and care at the Home. I was there for three-quarters of an hour and there was no nurse around there available and this inmate had been calling for her.

MRS. MEGEE: I can't understand it, because they have a large training school there and there should be nurses available.

MRS. STANERUCK: It was necessary for me to hunt a doctor in order that he might get a nurse to come and attend to this inmate.

MRS. MEGEE: The Superintendent of Nurses at the Philadelphia General Hospital is Miss Lillian Clayton, who is an outstanding person in the nursing profession, and their school turns out some of the best nurses in the country. I can't understand why such a thing should happen. I can't explain it, but I know they have a very fine school and a very large training class.

MRS. STANERUCK: I was sorry about it, because I felt sure she could have received as good care right in our Home.

MRS. MEGEE: From the figures available, excluding Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, there are 24 trained graduate nurses in the County Homes throughout the State of Pennsylvania. That does not include Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. So you can see there is a big field there for graduate nurses.

CHAIRMAN DUNN: Won't some of you tell us about your own County Homes?

MR. DORWART: I am sorry that our institution is so small that it is not necessary to have a trained nurse. I have the greatest respect for the trained nurses and I think they are absolutely necessary, because I myself had an occasion to have a trained nurse. The doctors would rather have a trained nurse, I am sure, and I know it is a necessity in the Homes that are able to pay for them.

I speak at this time because of the remarks made by our Matron in regard to conditions in the Philadelphia General Hospital. Our Matron could have said more, and I regret very, very much that the case happened. The old lady pleaded that she might be taken back to our institution where our Matron could take care of her. Dr. Dangler,

one of the greatest doctors in Philadelphia, claimed that our matron was on an equal with any trained nurse he had come in contact with.

I just wanted to say those few words.

CHAIRMAN DUNN: I was talking with a stranger today, a matron, and she told me they have perhaps 112 inmates. They have but one orderly, she said. And, being a nurse myself, I naturally asked some questions about their sick. I understand from her their sick are taken care of by the other inmates.

You and I know where there are 112 inmates it is not the right thing for those old people to be left without the proper care of a trained or practical nurse. Is it quite fair to the fathers and mothers who are there under our care, letting them die without the proper care? I happen to be a Scotch Presbyterian, and you know we have a strong conscience, and that in itself would make me advocate that all of the County Homes have at least a good practical nurse. I think any institution that has over 100 inmates, or even less, should have either a practical nurse or a trained nurse; in fact, I think it is a disgrace for a County to have such a home without that kind of help. It is impossible to give the proper medical care unless the proper person is there to give it.

I would like to call upon Mr. Powell.

MR. W. H. POWELL: The Schuylkill County Hospital has 400 patients in the institution, and the population of our hospital is 112, and goes possibly up to 130 at times. We have a doctor, two registered nurses, eight attendants, two cooks and a laundress, to take care of the hospital. You may say that is a great many employes, but where you have 100 bed patients it takes a lot of help.

Our hospital was established in 1898.

Mrs. Megee spoke about the training for nurses.

Some years ago they established a Training School at the Schuylkill County Hospital, but they have dispensed with it as it was not practical. The girls were not able to receive the training necessary to qualify as registered nurses. There we did not have the diversified injuries or sickness for the girls to become educated along that line. An Act was passed whereby it was necessary for us to send them to two or three different hospitals in order that they might qualify as registered nurses. The Poor Directors could not afford that expense.

We now have a condition that is very, very agreeable to the attendants. The Board of Directors a year ago set the salaries of the attendants at $40 a month to begin with, and each year the salary was increased $5, the salary of $60 being the maximum. I might say that we have attendants who have stayed with us for a period of seven or eight years and I don't think we have lost an attendant during the last nine months. The job has really been made attractive to the girls. Our chief nurse I believe has been a nurse for 30 years. Our

assistant nurse has been there for 14 years, so you see it isn't hard to keep the nurses if the salary is made attractive.

We pay each of our registered nurses $100 a month, and our doctor receives $2,500 per year. We have an operating room, and we are able to take care of any major operation in our hospital.

Just recently our hospital has been renovated and painted, new floors, etc., and in two or three months we will have one of the most beautiful hospitals in Schuylkill County.

I thank you.

CHAIRMAN DUNN: I am sure that was most gratifying. That was worth listening to, you all will agree. I can plainly see how attractive they have made it for their nurses and attendants.

In Montgomery County we tried having a trained nurse, but for some reason or another she gave up her position. We went back to a good practical nurse we had for eleven years. We have one night nurse and two day nurses, practical nurses. And we have three orderlies. We hope in the near future to have a trained nurse.

If there is any one else who wishes to say something on this subject, we would be glad to hear from them.

If not, the meeting is adjourned.

The meeting adjourned at 4:30 o'clock.

PHYSICIANS AND MEDICAL OFFICERS

Tuesday Afternoon—September 10, 1929.

A most interesting and profitable round table session, under the direction of Dr. O. H. Jackson, of Meadville, (Crawford County), and Dr. F. P. Spaulding, of Albion (Erie County), was held by the Physicians of County and District Poor Boards and Medical Officers of Institutions.

We were especially favored by having with us Dr. Harvey M. Watkins, of the Polk State School, Dr. H. K. Petry, Assistant Superintendent of the Warren State Hospital, and Dr. H. J. Sommer, Superintendent of the Blair County Hospital, each of whom gave a very interesting and instructive talk, after which questions of interest to all were discussed at some length by the members present.

There were about 25 in attendance.

TUESDAY EVENING SESSION

September 10, 1929.

The meeting convened at 8:10 o'clock, President Graham presiding.

PRESIDENT GRAHAM: Ladies and Gentlemen and Fellow Delegates of the Association: We may as well start our meeting because we have some very excellent talks to listen to this evening. We are going to try to get through with some of our business this evening so that we will not be detained tomorrow morning. We expect to have a wonderful trip tomorrw to the Polk Institution and we want to be prepared to leave as early as possible.

I will now call upon Father P. J. Blake, of Cambridge Springs, to make the invocation.

Invocation at this time.

PRESIDENT GRAHAM: I will first call upon the chairman of the Resolutions Committee to make her report.

Resolved, that this Association record its approval of such legislation as may authorize the erection, in at least the larger centers of population within the State, of work houses wherein prisoners having dependent families may be employed at productive labor, and at such wages as will serve to keep their dependents from becoming public charges.

Be It Resolved, that this Association urge upon the 1931 Legislature the passage of such increased per capita allowance or the adoption of such remedial legislation as may restore the due equitable and proportionate contribution by the State in aid of district and county hospitals for the insane

Be It Resolved, that the Executive Committee of this Association be asked to secure the best possible speakers for our annual meeting on the following subjects:

Outdoor Relief
Care of Children
County Homes
Mental Hospitals.

Be It Resolved, that this Association express its cordial appreciation to the Commissioners of Crawford County, to the Press, to the Program Committee and Officers of the Association and to the Hotel Conneaut.

Be It Resolved, that this Association recommends the extension of the County Unit System in the administration of Poor Relief in Penna. so that it include insofar as possible those Counties still on the township and borough system.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS:

Chairman—Mrs. W. C. Marshall, Lancaster Co.
R. C. Buchanan, Washington Co.
J. D. Knoble, Armstrong Co.
Jas. H. Evans, Luzerne Co.
W. P. Newbold, Bucks Co.
W. H. DeVore, Cambria Co.
M. J. McHugh, Lackawanna Co.
F. C.Reese, Schuylkill Co.
J. L. Richau, Clinton Co.
Mrs. Florence B. Cloud, Chester Co.

PRESIDENT GRAHAM: You have heard the report of the Resolutions Committee.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the report be received and adopted.

We will now receive the report of the Auditing Committee.

MRS. CHARLES P. SANVILLE: The Auditing Committee have examined the books of the Treasurer and have found same correct.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the report be received and adopted.

PRESIDENT GRAHAM: I will now call upon the Committee on Officers. Mr. Dorwart will present this report.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS:

President
C. W. SMILES, Pittston
First Vice-President
MRS. E. C. DUNN, N. Glenside
Second Vice-President
T. C. WHITE, Mercer
Third Vice-President
JOHN BAYLESS, Hazleton
Fourth Vice-President
GEORGE E. DORWART, Roxborough, Phila.
Fifth Vice-President
J. S. HAMBERG, Irwin
Sixth Vice-President
S. H. BOYD, Columbia
Seventh Vice-President
MRS. SHUMAN MOORE, Monaca
Secretary
HARRY A. JONES ESQ., Washington
Assistant Secretaries
M. J. MCHUGH, Scranton
MISS MARGARET BROOKE, Pittsburgh
Honorary Secretaries
E. D. SOLENBERGER, Philadelphia
MRS. W. C. MARSHALL, Lancaster
Treasurer
W. J. TREMBATH, ESQ., Wilkes-Barre

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

First Vice-President, Chairman of Committee on Legislation and last three Ex-Presidents—Chas. Huston, Coatesville, A. G. Graham, Philadelphia, and Charles F. Loesel, Erie.

It is also recommended that the usual compensation be paid to the Secretary and Treasurer.

PRESIDENT GRAHAM: You have heard the report of the Committee on Officers. What is your pleasure?

It was moved, seconded and unanimously carried that the report be received and adopted.

The next will be the report of the Committee on Time and Place.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON TIME AND PLACE

Dr. G. P. Spaulding, of Erie County, moved that the next convention be held in Allentown, Pa., in 1930; the chairman to arrange for the date as near the second week in October as is conveniently possible.

Mr. P. H. Hollar, of Franklin County, seconded this motion.

Motion was unanimously carried.

WM. H. F. KUHNS.
E. F. WANNER.
MRS. CHAS. P. CHICK.
DR. G. P. SPAULDING.
MRS. R. B. SHUNK.
P. H. HOLLAR.
L. R. HOLCOMB.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the report be accepted and adopted.

PRESIDENT GRAHAM: I have received a request from a gentleman to say a few words to you, and I am going to grant that request at this time.

Mr. Kenderdine has come a great distanct in order to exhibit his books, and I am going to call upon him at this time to say something to you about them.

At this time Mr. John D. Kenderdine made remarks regarding THE SURVEY and SURVEY GRAPHIC.

PRESIDENT GRAHAM: It gives me pleasure at this time to have you listen to, and for me to introduce, Honorable William Parker, President Judge of Venango County, of Oil City, Pa.

HON. WILLIAM PARKER (Oil City, Pa.): Mr. President and Members of the Association of Directors of the Poor: As I look around it is with some diffidence and hesitation that I address you on the subject which has been assigned to me. I see so many welfare workers here who have perhaps had longer and more intimate contact with this work than I, that I do not feel qualified to instruct you.

The work, however, has a very peculiar appeal; in fact, I do not know of any branch of social welfare that is calculated to stir up the best emotions that are in us that compares with that of the child.

If we recall, it was the center of the theme of the greatest man who ever trod this earth. His attitude toward the little child, the place of the little child, and what the little child has to bear in the world was made a theme that remained with Him during the three years of his ministry.

I have seen business men, cold and hard-headed, called upon to handle a problem that involved the youth or the child, and there was as deep religious conviction stirred up in the heart of that man as you would find in any church.

The helplessness of the child, the fact that it has not had a chance, the fact that it has not had the opportunity to do what it was capable of doing, that perhaps it has been stunted in its moral growth and prevented from enjoying the beauties of this world by reason of its environment and family connections—those things over which it had no control. Consequently it is not with any apology that I speak to you on the subject "Juvenile Court Work".

I remember very well one of my first experiences after I came onto the Bench. I had just sentenced a man to a long term in the penitentiary, for what I regarded as one of the most serious of crimes. There was left behind several children, and among them was a boy of 13 or 14 years of age. The little fellow was brought into my office in the Juvenile Court to see what we should do with him. Almost before the subject was opened, he looked up at me and said, "Mister judge, isn't it terrible to have a father like that?"

That little fellow had a great deal of good in him. He was capable of doing very much in this world, had he an opportunity. He had come out of about as dissipated and degenerate a home as could be found in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; and yet, back in the recess of that boy's mind there was something good. Perhaps it came from a good mother or a good grandmother, or some place back in his lineage. He was ashamed of the position he was in, and he appreciated the fact that he had not had an opportunity. He just seemed to be appealing to all and the best that was in us to do something for him.

I say, therefore, it is an engaging subject, and one that is calculated to interest any of us who will give it our attention.

I remember not long ago the Rotary Club took up a branch of welfare work among children. I would not have believed it was possible for men to enter into an undertaking of that kind with the enthusiasm with which those men did. As soon as they found the need of the child, all that was necessary was to just tell them what would relieve the child and they were ready to make almost any sacrifice to help that child.

The lawyer is probably the most conservative man we have in our community, and as you know we judges have been lawyers for a good many years. After we come onto the Bench, we come to regard the lawyer as an extremely conservative man. And when I say that I feel that I am expressing it very modestly.

I might say that not long ago the judges met together in the State, with the idea of recommending some improvements in judicial procedure in our criminal courts. We went to considerable trouble to all meet in the City of Philadelphia, and we spent the greater part of the week there deliberating on this question to see whether or not we could make recommendations for the expedition of criminal trials and for the more satisfactory performance of this work.

I believe there were 19 recommendations made to the Legislature, one of which was adopted. And I may say we are inclined to blame it upon the lawyer members of the Legislature for the failure of our efforts. However, that Legislature has been very kind to us in one respect, and that is they have placed upon our statute books one of the best laws that can be found in the entire country, and that is the one which deals with juveniles.

My reference to the lawyers was to bring out the thought that the court's treatment of problems as a rule is not scientific. We take our models from two centuries ago instead of endeavoring to bring them up to date, the same as is done in American business. We have run ahead of all the world in commerce, in manufacture. The reason is because we have adopted scientific methods. But we refuse to do that in the conduct of our courts. There is a great exception to that, however, and that is in the treatment of juveniles.

For a moment let us contrast the way in which we handle a juvenile case and the way in which the case is handled ordinarily, on either the criminal or civil side of our courts.

When a case comes into court, a few experts are called. You are not permitted to get any evidence from the outside, you are kept along just one narrow path, and then you are asked to solve that problem.

A business man would not undertake to correct an error or to improve conditions by any such method as that.

Let us see how we handle the juvenile case!

Instead of following the ordinary legal process, we have endeavored to bring into the Juvenile Court modern and up-to-date methods. The result is, the work is done—not by the judge in the course of a hearing —very largely by preliminary work. The work is done before the judge hears the case at all, and all he is called upon to do is to exercise his discretion and pronounce judgment only after he has been furnished the various factors and various material, and only then does he make a determination of the case.

May I illustrate?

We may have a boy who comes before us. We do not have a hearing in court and call upon various witnesses to give their opinions of the boy, or tell what he did here or there; but we send a trained welfare worker out to look into the case. This trained welfare worker goes into the home of that boy, and she endeavors to find out what the surroundings are in that family in which the boy was reared. She tries to find out what other damaging influences outside of the home have affected this boy. In other words, we try to find out everything that bears upon the question of why that boy has come before us. Then, after we have all of that information, the boy is called before the Court.

There is a little thing in the law, and yet it is a very large thing, and that is, we are not permitted under our statutes to hold that hearing in the ordinary place where criminal cases are held. It must be in another room or the Judge's Chambers.

The child is brought in and the first thing that is impressed upon that child is, "We are not here to punish you, we are not here to try you; we are here to help you!"

If we can then find out anything from the child himself, anything that he can tell us, that will enable us to know what the proper prescription for his disease should be, we try to find it and try to administer the proper remedy.

The whole thought is not to put the boy on the defensive, but rather treat him as an ally in order that we may restore that boy to society so that he may become a useful member thereof.

The day is largely passing, even in our criminal courts, where we seek to benefit the community simply by sentencing him to some penal institution. There are certain cases which must be handled in that way, and there are those which must be deterred, and there are times when a man must be punished as an example to the community; but the main consideration today in the handling of criminals, when the law is properly administered is, "How may that man be made an asset to society and not a liability?"

When you are dealing with the child, you have a case where in each and every instance it is your duty (and the duty of every citizen) to see that that child is made as useful as possible to society and not punish the child.

This is a subject that demands the very best that is in every one of us. You do not need to be a social or welfare worker, an idealist or one who is giving all of his or her time to the service of humanity, to be interested in this subject. If you are a mother or father of boys or girls, and you think anything of the welfare of your children, you should be interested in this work.

Some months ago, as we are very frequently required to do, I was obliged to be out of the County for a few weeks, and when I returned I found four juvenile cases awaiting for my determination. After we

had carefully examined the cases, which were all girls, and under 16 years of age, and after they had been given the Wassermann's test, three of those girls came back with a positive test.

That started me to thinking very seriously. A little girl 14 years of age afflicted with a disease of that character.

I had the welfare worker bring the children to me, with the aid of our probation officer. I secured some of the history of one of those girls. She was really a very beautiful child, and I believe if she stood here before you tonight you would declare that she was 17 or 18 years of age, and if she could have been taken to one of our modern establishments and supplied with all of the adornments the women are wearing today, I believe she would take first prize at one of these beauty contests.

There she was afflicted with a loathesome disease.

I inquired about this girl's history, and I found that night after night she was out in the company of young boys. Sometimes other girls were with her of about the same moral caliber, and some a little better than she. Night after night that community was being injured.

I know that you are saying in your heart, "Well, my boy or my girl is not in danger". I want to tell you, after many years of experience on the Bench and after many years of experience in welfare work, neither your boy or girl is safe in these days; and it is a matter which calls for very sober and careful thought on the part of all of us.

What is the Juvenile Court doing for those cases? When we find those cases they are treated. If necessary the offenders are sent to an institution. In the case of this girl, we sent her down to the Pennsylvania Training School. There was no other institution that we felt would admit her. The report is, after she had finished her term there and came back, she was a very much changed girl, and if there ever was a girl who came from a discouraging environment, it was that one. She seemed to have changed, and she seemed ambitious, and her whole outlook on life was different.

I wish to pause long enough to pay a very high tribute to the work being done by the Superintendent there at the Pennsylvania Training School. If the Pennsylvania Training School did not have with it the associations that cling to it by reason of some things which have occurred to it in the past, and the mere thought that it was a reformatory, it would probably be the very best institution of its kind in the whole country to which we could send our girls and boys. We get results there when we don't get them any place else. To the Pennsylvania Training School and the Superintendent in charge should go a great deal of credit.

Realizing that this is a Poor Directors' Convention, and that you are more interested in the practical side of the question, I want to digress long enough to suggest what we regard as the proper method of handling these cases.

As I have already suggested to you, the real work is done by the welfare worker, and if the juvenile court work is a success in our County, it is due to two or three women in our County, for we have a general welfare worker there and also a Catholic welfare worker there who works very closely with us. If the work has been a success, it has been due to the work of those women and not to the Court or any one else. It is the result of their investigations and their careful oversight that discloses the real conditions that we are to learn about and what we may not suspect. In that, a real service is being rendered to the community.

I realize that a great deal of the work cannot be done by the Poor Directors of the County. If you don't have a welfare organization in the County by all means see that you have a parole officer, a woman, who will help in this juvenile court work, because the success of the work depends upon her.

Most generally you can secure this work through the assistance of the various welfare organizations of the community. As a matter of fact, the Red Cross organization in our own little County (a county of probably 70,000 people) does a great work along this line, the two organizations being located in Oil City and Franklin, at very little expense to the County. We pay the probation officer who also uses part of her time in the service of the Red Cross, and in that way the expenses are reduced to a minimum.

In the handling of juvenile cases we have three different types of individuals to deal with, as the law classifies them.

They are:

1. The neglected child.
2. The incorrigible child.
3. The delinquent child.

As you know, some of these cases come to us from the Justices of the Peace by reason of criminal cases being started, but the vast majority of our cases come to us from the welfare workers who go out into the community and find the conditions as they really are, and generally unknown to the public.

As I have said they are usually classified under the headings of:

1. Neglected.
2. Incorrigible.
3. Delinquent.

However, I think we could summarize them all under the head of "Neglected".

Every neglected child is not incorrigible or delinquent, but every delinquent and incorrigible is a neglected child.

I made a very interesting study of the cause of juvenile delinquency. I had 54 cards upon which were placed various questions, with which I am not concerned now and which would not concern you at this time.

There were two things I inquired about very carefully:

1. What was the home life of that child?
2. What was the religious training of that child?

To my amazement, 53 of the 54 cards showed no home training and no religious training. The fifty-fourth was a moron. There was practically 100 per cent delinquency and incorrigibility due to the surroundings of that child and through its home influences.

A very wise Greek philosopher many years ago said:

"The stability of the state is not the individual, but the family".

All of our religious teaching, whether we are Jew, Gentile, Protestant or Catholic, teaches us that the stability of our nation and the preservation of those institutions founded by our forefathers depends upon the sanctity of the home and the preservation of family relationships.

Almost every one of those little children who come before me do so because of the lack of home training.

About eight or nine months ago I sat down to read my magazine one evening. I read through until I came to an article by the wife of a celebrated writer, and after I read two or three pages of the article I lost all of my judicial bearing and the book went across the room. The only thing that entitled her to a page in that magazine was the fact that her husband had a name. For two or three pages she expiated on "Companionate marriage".

As I say the book went across the room, and I lost all of my judicial bearing, and I would have given a good bit if I could have caused that woman to sit beside me when those cases come before me and made her study conditions and see those little helpless children who come before me, through no fault of their own, and then see if she would advocate a doctrine that is as contrary to everything that we know is right or expedient—companionate marriage!

Anything that we may do or anything that we may say is only for the purpose of minimizing the conditions that we have and trying to make them a little better. The remedy must be farther back than the action of any court, it must be farther back than any work that can be done, even by the most sincere and most faithful welfare workers; it must come from an enlightened public consciousness which will get back to those principles established by our forefathers with regard to family relationships and the training of the child.

We must not forget religious instruction. I do not care what your particular belief may be, if you are a thinking man or woman, if you have arrived at that point where you have perhaps passed middle life and are looking down the other side, where you have a full survey of the whole field, where you can take a broad view of life which has been full of experiences, you know that you have combatted evil, and you

know that you are successful in keeping down those things which tend to destroy men and women—because of the religious training which you received when you were a youth.

I do not care how far you may have strayed away from those things that were taught you when you were young, I do not care how poorly you have measured up to the standards that your fathers or mothers laid down for you, (and you have probably gone a good many times pretty far afield) but the thing that brought you back after all was a deep-seated religious conviction that came to you while you were a youth.

No man ever became a good man simply by the study of ethics. A man may study all his life upon that subject, he may know everthing that has been written by moral philosophers, but if he does not have impressed in his mind as part and parcel of his makeup a deep religious conviction that it is the final thing which keeps him from destruction, he will not be able to combat the forces of evil.

If that child had had a religious training by its mother or father, it would not have been up before us. There are of course exceptions, and there are cases of mental deficiency.

I wish to say one other thing in the handling of these cases, for the consideration of the welfare workers particularly. (When speaking in limited time and particularly when speaking without a prepared manuscript, it is hard to develop your theme in an orderly way and not drift around. However, I have several things I wanted to say to you, and in the handling of cases there is one thought I would like to leave with you.)

The Poor Directors are particularly interested in this subject, and I think it is of such vital interest it may be considered by the welfare workers as well.

We get cases where the patient is not able to support the children, and ordinarily the costs are placed upon the County .

I have been trying several experiments.

In a number of cases where I could only get $1 a week out of a parent for the support of that child, I made that parent pay it. We should let the parent know that he is responsible for the support of the child. He must learn that he has a responsibility, and we ought not to allow the notion to prevail in our community that there is some welfare organization which will take the place of the parent in this regard, they to bear the financial burden and relieve the parent of that responsibility. Of course where the parent is able to support the child, an order will be made whereby the parent is required to pay it all. However, in many cases where the parent can't do it, the tendency is to let the County pay for it.

Make that parent pay, even if it is only fifty cents a week.

And then we have an element in the community that I just enjoy punishing sometimes, and I refer to those parents who are responsible for these conditions.

I don't suppose you laymen realize it, but nothing in the world hurts a judge as bad as to send a man to jail. I never have a sentence court but what I just must go home after it is over and take a good rest. However, there is one exception, and I never feel any compunction about sentencing a man who has neglected his children. That parent must realize that he has a moral obligation.

We had a very interesting case the other day. The mother ran off and left a girl 15 years of age. The father did likewise, and we placed the girl in one of our neighboring homes. The father came back into the County long enough for me to get the sheriff after him, and for 12 hours we had him locked up in the County Jail under an order of the court.

When that man was taken to jail I don't suppose there ever lived a more independent fellow. He didn't care for the court or anything else, but after being in jail for awhile he cooled off and would have eaten out of your hand.

I must say that I thoroughly enjoyed exercising the power that the law gave me in placing that man in jail and keeping him there until the family came to the rescue and gave security for the little girl that the mother was trying to prostitute and the father neglecting.

I don't want to see the children punished, but I believe we should make an effort that the persons responsible for these conditions should be punished.

In criminal court I just wish sometimes that I were a czar for a moment of two and I could punish the person behind the scene who is responsible—not the immediate parties to the contest, but some father or mother who brought about the conditions with which we must deal.

In conclusion I want to appeal to you as citizens, and I want to appeal to you as fathers and mothers, to do the type of welfare work done by the most faithful servants, and that is to see that home conditions are right and to see that the child has religious training.

I thank you very much.

President Graham: It gives me great pleasure at this time to call upon Dr. H. K. Petry, of the Warren State Hospital, Warren, Pennsylvania.

HOW CAN THE PSYCHIATRIST HELP THE POOR DIRECTOR.

Nearly eight years of continuous service in one of Pennsylvania's largest hospitals for the treatment of the mentally ill has brought to me a deep respect for the problems the poor director has to confront. Elected primarily as a disbursing officer to handle public funds for the relief of the poor, he finds himself called upon to solve a very large

number of the social problems of the community. Upon him rests the problem of dictating the policy of the local county or district home, and his help and advice are sought for many of the individual social problems of the community. His decision has much to do with the commitment of individuals to the various state institutions. Frequently he is called upon to decide problems which may mean the breaking up of a home and the separation of a family. His position therefore calls for a rare combination of business ability, integrity, common sense and social understanding. Fortunate indeed is the community blessed with a public official embodying in a large measure these various qualities.

With regard to his function in approving commitments to state institutions or even in cases initiating them, the poor director is confronted by a particularly difficult problem. While the state institutions provide facilities for the care of upwards of 14,000 mentally ill patients, nearly 5,000 feeble-minded children and adults and over 100 epileptics in the colony for epileptics just opened at Selinsgrove, in none of these divisions are there sufficient beds to care for all those who should be entitled to hospitalization. The present administration has shown a laudable desire and has made a sincere effort to provide additional facilities but there is still much to be done. This fact must therefore be considered and in many cases, particularly with regard to the feeble-minded commitments, the question must be asked: Is this case more urgent, more deserving of care or more likely to profit by institutional supervision than other similar cases in the district. To many a poor director, I believe these decisions are really a serious problem and frequently he seeks the aid of the specialist in mental illness, the psychiatrist. It is regarding this relation of the psychiatrist to the poor director that I desire to talk to you tonight.

Possibly it might be well by way of introduction to cite a type of letter often found in the morning mail of a state hospital superintendent:

> *Dear Doctor*:
>
> We have a young woman referred to us for care who presents quite a problem of adjustment in the community. Her conduct has been such that we feel that she may require institutional care. We would appreciate your advice or the advice of some member of your staff as to where to place her or what to do. If you or any other physicians on your staff will be in our city any time within the next two weeks, we would appreciate your help. If you will notify us the day before your coming, we will arrange to have the young woman at our office at any hour you will designate so that you may examine her.
>
> *Sincerely yours,*
>
> JOHN DOE
> Director of the Poor.

On the surface, this is a most reasonable and proper request and one which I believe the average phychiatrist would be only too glad to accede to, insofar as it did not seriously interfere with his regular duties, if he could do it either in fairness to himself or to the patient. Human maladjustment and mental disease are not simple problems which can be solved by a cursory examinatiou. The psychiatrist knows that this girl may be suffering from some grave physical disease which is bringing about an abnormal conduct reaction. Possibly her home environment may be such as to be the basic factor in her trouble. Much of her disorder may be the result of vicious personal habits. She may be in the early stages of a grave mental disease. Bad companionship or improper methods of discipline may be the causative factor. Her heredity may be poor and be the predominant factor. She may have had some serious physical illness or injury in the past which has impaired her mental capacity, or any one of a thousand other factors may be the source of her trouble. Upon the psychiatrist's decision may depend largely the future course of her life. As a result of his expressed opinion, she may be sent to a penal institution, committed to a state institution for the feeble-minded or mentally ill, or she may be returned to the community and to a home surrounding which may be vicious and will only accentuate her disorder. If she is sent to one of the institutions provided by the state, she is thereby temporarily at least deprived of her liberty and the cost of her maintenance is placed on the taxpayers. The wrong decision may mean not only a serious invasion of the girl's rights but possibly a train of unwarranted hardships and heartaches for her family and loved ones.

Is it therefore to be wondered at that the psychiatrist hesitates, or even refuses to accept this responsibility, or that he insists that some more adequate method of diagnosis than a simple office consultation be provided. No psychiatrist of my acquaintance is a seventh son of a seventh son born with a veil upon his face and blessed with divine wisdom and the gift of prophecy. He is accustomed to arrive at his conclusions as a result of a painstaking study of the individual's problem with due consideration of all the factors which may shed a gleam of light on that problem.

I hold in my hand here a copy of a case study from the Warren State Hospital files. This is the type of a study which carried out in the case of every patient admitted to our institution. Until it is completed and all the possible facts are available, we will hazard no opinion as to the patient's trouble, its cause or the probable outlook. This record covers ten or fifteen or even more typewritten pages. It represents a careful investigation of all the factors which we regard as of possible importance. There is first a detailed history of the patient's life. This history begins with the ancestors two or three or more generations back; in other words, there is an endeavor to see whether there are any hereditary factors which may bear on the case in hand, and an answer

is sought to the question: What handicaps are there in this patient's inheritance which may tend to prevent a life adjustment. From this, we go to a consideration of the patient's own development; what conditions surrounded his birth either in the health of the mother or the countless possible injuries at birth itself? What was the course of the individual's development, his school progress, his home surroundings? What has been his activity since leaving school? Has he been able to work satisfactorily and progress normally? If not, why not? (This last sometimes involves consultation by a field worker with former employers or intimate friends). What diseases and injuries has he suffered in the course of his life which have impeded his progress? What have been his habits as to alcoholic indulgence or the use of drugs and the character of his social contacts and adjustments? Has he shown any peculiarities and distinguishing traits of personality? And lastly, what has been the course of development of the present trouble which has brought him to us for care and study? Two records of this are obtained; one from the patient and one from the nearest relative. Following this, there is a complete and detailed physical examination of the patient with a supplementary laboratory study. The routine laboratory study consists of a urine analysis and a Wassermann reaction together with such other laboratory studies as our history and physical examination indicate are advisable. Following this, we make a detailed study of the patient's mental processes—his observed conduct, his basic intelligence, his memory, his abnormal experiences and ideas, his emotions and so on. These facts we regard as all essential to our opinion and on the basis of these we form our judgments and conclusions. Occasionally with all this data we are uncertain, for after all we are dealing with variations in human personality whose manifestations we all know are as varied as the flowers of the field, and only prolonged observation can settle the question in some cases.

Possibly to some of you, it may seem that this is an unnecessary procedure and that too much time and effort and too much of the taxpayer's money are expended in the consideration of an individual case. I should like to call to the attention of those who entertain this viewpoint the following facts: Society has arbitrarily taken unto iself the authority to deprive an individual of his freedom (his most precious possession) whenever that individual's ways of feeling, thinking or acting differ materially from the ways of the great mass of the population. The least return that society can make to him for this deprivation and this hardship is the assurance and the fact that he will be given every help known to science to put him back on the right track and restore to him what we Americans speak of as his inalienable rights—liberty and pursuit of happiness. I have no sympathy with the viewpoint of the individual man or woman who feels that a man who has been deprived of his freedom merely on the certification of the opinions of two physicians (possibly more or less inexperienced in mental disease) has no claim upon society except for custodial care.

In the light of this viewpoint of the seriousness of the responsibility imposed, what must be our feeling about trying to arrive at conclusions vital to the individual with many of the essential facts missing. May I illustrate by two of hundreds of cases that have come to me in my experience the serious errors which a easual examination might lead us into.

Mary B., a girl of fourteen was brought to us with a history of eonvulsions which had been occurring frequently over a period of three months. The description of these convulsions was sueh as to make one almost certain they were epileptic. These eonvulsions were increasing in number and severity. At the time of admission she had a very marked weakness amounting to almost paralysis in one arm and a complete loss of memory. She had been treated for epilepsy by a physician for three months. When we carefully investigated the case, we found that Mary had been a normal, intelligent child. Physically, she was sound. Observation of a convulsion convinced us that they were hysterical rather than epileptie. When we obtained her history, we found that her family on the father's side were quite unstable and there were at least two cases of insanity. The father was a promising meehanical engineer whose appetite for liquor and unstable temperament had made him unsuceessful. Two years ago, he deserted his family. The mother, a member of a strong family, was described by friends as good natured but inefficient. Worried by her husband's desertion, she had made no effort to keep up but was living on charitable doles in a small but untidy apartment. She was extremely emotional and spent her time bemoaning her fate to her family of five ehildren. Mary, a sensitive child, had been overly impressed by these eonstant recitals of misfortune and finally was able to eseape an unpleasant reality through hysterical convulsions and a loss of memory. Under hospital surroundings, she had no more convulsions and has gone to live with her grandmother in a distant city where we believe she will get along satisfactorily indefinitely.

What might have happened if Mary had come for a hasty office examination without adequate study? Probably we would have given a diagnosis of epilepsy, prescribed treatment and given Mary a rather unfavorable outlook. If we had been particularly astute, we might have suspected hysteria, given some routine advice and sent Mary back to her home, the source of her trouble to be further harmed by an unfortunate environment. In either case, we would have done her a serious and possibly permanent harm because we arrived at conclusions without knowing all the facts.

Arthur M., 64 years old. This man had led a normal, produetive life up until a few months prior to his admission. His heredity was good. Suddenly he became depressed and worried. He developed suspicions of his family, believing that they were plotting against him.

Finally he became quite confused and eventually in his confusion appeared on the street naked and was arrested. The history, the age and the symptoms all pointed to an old age mental breakdown. However, a careful physical and laboratory examination showed the presence of sugar in excessive amounts in the blood and urine. A diagnosis of diabetes was made. Appropriate treatment was instituted, and in less than three months the patient left the hospital restored mentally and when we heard of him a year later was still getting along comfortably.

Arthur M's case illustrates the important part that a physical and laboratory examination may play in the study of a case of mental disease. If we had seen him only in an office consultation, we would probably have given the opinion that he was suffering from a senile breakdown, given an unfavorable outlook and sent him to an institution for the mentally ill, if the family approved. Actually, I am inclined to think that if the diagnosis had been made Arthur might have been treated with equal effectiveness in the local hospital. The facilities of the state institution might have been spared for other patients and the family might have avoided the heartache attendant on his commitment.

These are but two cases but they could be duplicated in our experience almost weekly. They show you, I hope, why the conscientious and intellectually honest psychiatrist is reluctant to give an opinion without all the facts, especially when his opinion may have momentous results in the life of a fellow human being. May I draw what may seem a ridiculous parallel in the business world to this office diagnosis method. Can you conceive of an individual taking a recently purchased pair of shoes to his banker with the statement, "I have recently bought these shoes. They seem to me to be a very good pair of shoes and the company that makes them, I feel, must be good. Will you invest my life savings in the stock of this company?" The banker does just what the psychiatrist desires to do. He refuses an opinion until he can ascertain the facts about the company in question. He, too, will want a life history of the company, showing its progress and earnings over a period of years, its management and its position among its fellow plants producing similar products. In place of a physical examination, he will consult the latest balance sheet of the company showing the state of its financial health. And when your banker has weighed this evidence, he will give you his opinions. Are we not right in demanding for the problems involving our lives and future happiness the same careful study that is made in cases involving only our dollars?

So far I have presented only the negative side of the picture. I have spoken only of what the psychiatrist cannot do to help the poor director. The positive side of the question is what can be done to give to the poor director and to the community the benefit of the experience of the physician specializing in the treatment of mental illness.

The past decade has seen a tremendous growth in interest in the problems of mental health and mental hygiene. The emphasis is more

and more being placed on the idea of prevention rather than cure. Our hope for real community service lies in picking out in the community the misfits or those showing the early signs of mental disease and by a careful analysis of their situation to so change their environment or relieve their burdens as to prevent the development of graver mental disturbances which may necessitate long periods of hospitalization. There has been quite an outpouring of private and public funds in the establishment and maintenance of these clinics for the study of early manifestations of mental disease. In the state of Pennsylvania there are upward of one hundred clinics for this purpose scattered throughout the state. Sixty-four of these are sponsored by the Bureau of Mental Health. I should like to call to your attention three types of clinic organizations operating in Pennsylvania successfully.

The first and possibly the ideal clinic is the Child Guidance Clinic in Philadelphia. It was opened and sponsored by the Commonwealth Fund but now is maintained through local financial aid. This clinic which has now been in existence five years has a full time personnel consisting of three psychiatrists, two psychologists, seven social workers and seven clerks. In addition to this full time personnel, it has the assistance of the Children's Hospital and two general medical clinics in making its physical surveys. Its budget is $60,000 a year and it handles about three hundred new cases per annum, on the average. Its work is somewhat experimental in type and therefore somewhat more detailed than absolutely essential from the patient's standpoint. And in addition considerable of the time of the personnel is employed in services to the community rather than to the individual patients. Although it shows a per capita cost of $200.00 per patient for each patient passing through its service, its results have been so worth while that over a year ago, at the expiration of the Commonwealth Fund support, the local philanthropists willingly took over the cost of its maintenance. Its organization, as you see, is ideal; its personnel adequate and its studies are excellent. Intelligent, well founded opinions based on actual facts are its product.

In our neighboring city of Erie a mental clinic is operated in connection with the Erie General Dispensary on a most satisfactory basis. The Erie General Dispensary is a voluntary association of physicians, chiefly specialists in various lines, whose services are contributed to the poor through the dispensary. Two salaried physicians attend to all the routine medical work of the clinic, spending two hours a day in the dispensary. The various specialists connected with the clinic staff act as consultants. A full time medical social worker looks after the routine work of the clinic. Cooperating is the Family Service Society with its group of social workers. This is the organizational background for our mental health clinic. When a case comes to us for consultation, we have a detailed history of the individual and his difficulties prepared by the social worker; a complete physical examination by the clinic physician;

a urinalysis and a blood Wassermann together with other laboratory reports. In other words, the patient's physical health has been given a detailed study before he is referred to us. If there are any physical defects discovered, he goes to a specialist in his particular trouble and in addition we have these reports. If we suspect other physical factors, we can refer the patient back to the proper specialist for X-rays, dental care or whatever may be needed. If we desire, we have the possibility of referring the patient to one of the local hospitals for a period of observation. When our study is complete, we again have our medical social worker and the workers from the Family Service Society to carry out our recommendations.

Such an organization as the Erie General Dispensary is, I believe, practical and possible for any city of over 50,000 population and certainly assures to the poor of the community the best medical service which the community can supply. It is a real pleasure for a psychiatrist to work under such conditions.

For the smaller communities, the minimum requirements for a successful mental health clinic should be—First, a competent and trained social worker to investigate cases, prepare histories and do "follow up" work; secondly, a physician willing to do careful and complete physical studies and with adequate laboratory facilities at his command. Associate with these two then a physician with wide experience in mental abnormalities and with broad human interests and you should certainly have the basic elements for a smoothly functioning clinic, turning out really valuable work. If there is added to this the possibility of hospital observation or consultation with specialists, as indicated, every essential would seem to have been met.

Such an organization is not possible to the small town or rural community and after all half our population live under such surroundings. How can adequate help in mental health problems be obtained for this large fraction of our population? I have a single suggestion, a plan which is in practical operation and has proven itself over a period of fifteen years.

The Warren State Hospital receives its patients from the twelve northwestern counties of the state. The district is largely rural. There are probably not more than a half dozen communities in the district capable of supporting a satisfactory Mental Health Clinic. We have been thoroughly cognizant of this. To meet the needs of the community and perform our duty to our district, we have encouraged the system of voluntary admissions for observation and consultation. We accept on the recommendation of the family physician, accompanied by a written statement of his knowledge of the case any resident of our district as a voluntary patient. He signs his own request for admission which contains a protective clause, allowing him to leave the hospital on ten days' written notice to the superintendent. The patients who come to us in this way receive the same complete study that is given to a regular ad-

mission which I have detailed to you previously. On the completion of the examination, which usually requires about five days, a conference is held with the patient at which the entire medical staff of the hospital is present. At this conference, after all the data pertaining to the case has been presented, a composite opinion or diagnosis is arrived at and definite recommendations for future care are made. A copy of the findings, together with the recommendations, are forwarded to the family physician on the discharge of the patient from the hospital. We feel considerable pride in the success of this method. The courts, the social agencies and physicians of the district send us almost weekly one or more cases for these studies. These cases are sometimes frankly mental disorders; more frequently they are physical or nervous disturbances; occasionally they are adolescents who are failing in social adjustment. The maximum cost to the individual or county is the cost of maintenance over the period with a small laboratory charge, $25.00 to $30.00 at the most, and usually less. This represents less than the actual cost to the hospital of such service but we feel that we are thereby meeting the needs of our district and giving to the people of Pennsylvania the service and help which we think they have a right to expect of their state hospitals.

Such then is the relation of the psychiatrist to the poor director today. I hope that by my remarks I may have contributed to a better understanding of our mutual problems and viewpoints. Today our facilities are limited and we must, perforce, meet our problems as I have described them to you. But I perceive in the interest in this problem today an indication of a happier tomorrow. Last year more than half of all the hospital beds in this country were occupied by individuals suffering from nervous and mental disorders. To be more specific, 369,000 persons suffering from nervous and mental disease were cared for in hospitals in the United States in the year 1928. These figures constitute a challenge which, I believe, will be met in the next decade. It will be met by a larger public interest and understanding, an adequate state and municipal support of hospitals and clinics and a deeper and more intelligent interest in the odd child, the borderline mental case and the social misfit. I believe that in addition to this, there will be a recognition on the part of general hospitals of their duty in this problem and that in another decade psychopathic wards for the temporary observation of borderline mental cases will be as essential to a well organized hospital unit as surgical and medical wards. The incidence of tuberculosis has been materially reduced by a concerted attack upon the problem, and it is probably not too optimistic a viewpoint to hold that similar great gains may be made in coping with this problem of mental disease through the cooperation of an enlightened public.

The meeting adjourned at 9:45 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY MORNING SESSION

September 11, 1929.

The meeting convened at 9:20 o'clock, President Graham presiding.

PRESIDENT GRAHAM: Kindly come to order. We will now have the invocation by Rev. Victor Bucher, Pastor, Presbyterian Church, Gresham.

Invocation at this time.

PRESIDENT GRAHAM: There is no doubt in your mind, as there is not in mine, that a great many things learned in the work in which we are engaged have been so cemented into our thoughts that we feel that we are able to give expression of good deeds to others outside of our own State.

We are proud this morning to have with us a lady who has been in this work for a number of years in the State of Pennsylvania, but who is now located in New York. She has gone over into New York State to bring about some of the good things we have done in this State, and it gives me great pleasure to introduce to you as our speaker this morning, Mrs. Jane S. Learn, Associate Superintendent, State Charities Aid Association of New York. She will address us on the subject "County Work for Children."

COUNTY PROGRAM IN CHILDREN'S WORK

I have been asked to speak to you about county work for children—children who are receiving or are in need of public support—destitute and neglected children.

You have heard much during recent years about the necessity for the employment of trained workers in order that thorough investigations and equally thorough after-care and supervision may be assured. There are certain principles upon which we all agree; that every child is entitled to a decent home, health, education and recreation; that the dependent or destitute child requires individual study and treatment. If children are neglected now, the community will pay the price later on. "Everybody has to be supported. If they do not support themselves somebody in the community supports them." We also believe that children should be supported in their own homes whenever possible. That the breaking up of families is expensive financially as well as socially.

The best substitute for a child's own home is a well selected foster or boarding home. The selection of a foster home requires a special technique of treatment which the average official is not prepared to give. You will recall that Dr. Petry emphasized the importance of submitting a careful history of each case referred to a mental hos-

pital. That Judge Parker in his memorable address stated that he could not make a decision without a careful review of all the circumstances relative to the child and its environment.

We believe that it is essential to have the advice of a statewide agency to assist in developing and maintaining standards. We agree that a community should equip itself for the care of its needy children. That a community is short-sighted which is not willing to spend local funds to conserve the welfare of its future citizens.

You have heard these principles and standards discussed at many conventions and you have been inspired and resolved that you would put the different recommendations into operation immediately upon your return to your office. Then what happens? Someone tells you that such methods may be applicable elsewhere, that those city people do not appreciate your difficulties. It is all very well for them to set standards, to require records and to tell you how to manage your office. What do they know about rural conditions, what do they know about problems in the mining and industrial centers, and finally you resolve to follow the example of your predecessors and turn your responsibility over to other agencies.

In a few weeks you will be seeking re-election. You turn to the citizens, the tax payers, for support. How much does the average citizen know about your work, especially as it relates to the care of children? Under the law of the State you are charged with care and support. This support comes from taxation. Few public officials are willing to consider favorably increased expenditure with the accompanying increase in taxes without the backing of citizens. This can better be accomplished through organization.

A Poor Director in western New York recently said to me, "Why do the private agencies always get what they want? They get money, publicity and people are constantly boosting for them. The public official gets little praise and much criticism."

I replied, "Is it not a matter of education? People are informed of the needs and of service rendered by private agencies through volunteers and the organization of groups or advisory committees. When the public is informed of the needs of children under public care and the amount of service rendered through the Poor Directors, and when the Poor Director is willing to accept the service of these individuals or groups, there will be less criticism and more boosting for the public officials."

No public official can do his best work without the moral support of citizens of the county, and if this support is organized—the official can be more quickly informed as to the wishes of the people or their endorsement of his plans.

For twenty years the State Charities Aid Association of New York, a Statewide Association maintained entirely by private funds and

existing solely for the purpose of assisting Poor Law officials has been helping to secure proper understanding and care of needy and neglected children in New York State. Public officials responsible for the care of these children have welcomed the assistance of trained workers and of County Committees of interested citizens to help make provision for needy children.

Forty-nine counties exclusive of Greater New York appropriated public funds to employ Children's Agents to assist Boards of Child Welfare, Judges of the Children's Courts and Poor Law Officials.

One public official has recently said of a Children's Committee, "I need these Committee members in my business, they always stand ready to raise money if necessary to supplement public funds in especially needy cases."

If I were a Poor Director responsible for the care of the destitute children in Pennsylvania, I should want to know the whereabouts and circumstances of every child supported by public funds in my district. I should also wish to know the mental and physical condition of each child, in order that I might plan for the permanent welfare of the child. I should want to know what the county or the district is paying for the care of these children and the amount contributed by responsible relatives. I should employ, or bring about the employment of, a trained agent or assistant and I would seek the cooperation of existing agencies and committees, and the affiliation of State-wide agencies and departments.

With a knowledge of the needs of your district and a qualified staff, the backing of your citizens, you can do all things for the children under your care.

President Graham: I think I should enlarge upon Mrs. Learn's remarks relative to the question "What are we doing?"

I don't believe any of us are doing as much as we could do. We just want a little more enthusiasm in our hearts to do this work and increase our responsibilities, and there is no better way than to make up our minds that we have that responsibility. Personally I have become much more encouraged since reaching this place than ever before, and in the future I shall hope to find some of the hours I have wasted on other things given now to a better service.

Last night we tried to get ourselves in shape for today by receiving some of the business reports. I think most of those have been dispensed with.

We now come to discussions by representatives of Poor Districts and Children's Aid Societies.

At this time I am going to call upon Mrs. Jackson S. Schultz, of Ridgway.

Mrs. Jackson S. Schultz: Mr. President and Members of the Association: It has been a very great pleasure to me to listen to Mrs.

Learn, because I am so thoroughly in accord with what she has said. Knowing the conditions in so many of the Western Pennsylvania Counties, knowing that in most of these Counties there is fine cooperation between the Poor Directors and the Children's Aid Society, and realizing the very great necessity of having more assistance in this work for children, I believe there is only one thing for us to do, and that is to work towards the plan which Mrs. Learn has outlined.

At present the Directors of the Poor and the County Commissioners are paying board for many children after they have been turned over to the Children's Aid Society. The Children's Aid Society plans for those children, placing them in free homes whenever they can, supplying clothing, and supervising them.

We, of the Children's Aid Society, appreciate the assistance given by the Poor Directors, and we hope that the Poor Directors are appreciative of the work done by the Children's Aid Society. Even with trained social service there is a big field for the volunteer workers in this work. It is quite impossible for one person to cover the County and do all the follow-up work. She can make a great many visits and do the directing, but there is much work for the Children's Aid Society to do in connection with this work.

Allegheny County Children's Aid Society has adopted the plan of working with trained social workers.

The Beaver County Children's Aid Society has employed a trained worker who cooperates with the other trained workers in the County. There are two other Counties who are ready to go ahead with that plan.

The work of the Children's Aid Society links up very closely with the work of the Poor Directors. If the Society has a social worker It means that the funds are supplied by the people in the County. It would seem to me a very fine plan for the Directors of the Poor and County Commissioners to work with our Children's Aid Society in the matter of employing these social workers who are so much needed for the many investigations and follow-up work, if county committees cannot be organized soon.

Perhaps some of you saw the "Skippy" cartoon in the paper a short time ago. His little brother cried and cried, and it seemed as though he couldn't get him to stop crying. He said, "He cries and cries and cries and I can't do nothin' with him. Why didn't they send directions with him."

We can send the children into homes, we can give specific instructions and directions, but, it is impossible to know how they are getting along unless we visit them at intervals. We can't be sure whether the child is making the proper adjustment, or whether the people are doing the right thing for him, helping him to develop, and looking after his spiritual as well as his physical needs. It means a great

deal of follow-up work, and it is necessary to have people to do this work. The Children's Aid Society is glad to co-operate with the Directors of the Poor, as it has done for many years. I do believe, though, that if in every county there might be secured a county committee to work closely with the Directors of the Poor in providing care and supervision for the dependent children of the county, the Children's Aid Society would be enabled to do more than they are now doing for children needing special care. There is great need for such a work.

Not only is there need of trained people to investigate and to supervise, but there is a need, I believe, in our Counties, for closer cooperation between all agencies. This would help to prevent the overlapping which is prevalent in many, many Counties. I hope the time may come when in all of our Western Pennsylvania Counties we may have established a County Welfare Board.

I think there should be a closer cooperation with our courts. In connection with what Judge Parker said last night as to the investigations made, I want to tell you about an incident which occurred in one of our Counties just recently.

A family of children was brought before the Juvenile Court, and before the judge would make a court order for these children, he directed the County Commissioners of that County to arrange for mental and physical examinations of those children. Then after studying the results of the examination, and consulting with those who had the interest of the children at heart, he finally made the court orders for those children.

That is quite a different procedure than formerly, and it seems a step in the right direction.

I thank you.

President Graham: I don't know whether it is necessary for me to introduce the next speaker or not—Mr. Edwin D. Solenberger, of Philadelphia.

Mr. E. D. Solenberger: Mr. Chairman and Members of the Association: I must say that I enjoyed the remarks made by Mrs. Learn. She gave us a simple address and showed us that she understands the problems and knows what is involved in cooperation between public officials and private agencies.

As I listened to what Mrs. Learn said, and also what Mrs. Schultz said, I glanced over the map hanging on the wall, and I looked over the Counties outlined on that map. My mind went back to 1907 when I attended my first convention in Meadville. I doubt if there is any one here in the room who was present at that convention, but it has been my privilege to see a great many different Boards come and go in the various Pennsylvania Counties, and if we could go over the map of Pennsylvania and call the roll, I believe it could be demon-

strated that the public officials in the Counties of Pennsylvania who have served the longest and have been best known and have made the best impression upon their Counties, have been the public officials who have kept in touch with the citizens of their Counties, and who have become interested in the various forms of social work, both public and private.

I see no reason why our watch-word of the future should not be "Cooperation." There should be cooperation between the public official and the private organization.

I could, Mr. Chairman, even call the roll here in this convention and point out that the men and women who have served during these 22 years as officers of this Association and who have been active in promoting the work, and whose Counties have been represented, have been the ones in the long run who have been cooperative with the private charities of their County.

I think that is merely another way of saying that those officials and those men and women who have been coming to these conventions and taking active parts, have realized the truth of what Mrs. Learn has said: that the work after all requires that the citizens of the County take an interest in it and that they have a knowledge of the work being done.

The man who contributes out of one pocket to the public tax fund and out of the other pocket to the private charity fund, and perhaps serves on the Board, certainly has an interest on both sides. There is no division between the public and private charities, so far as the interest of the individual is concerned; what we do out of the private charities is merely an additional thing done in the County by people who are especially interested in this or that charity.

The wise public official is the man or woman who recognizes that those people who give their time and money in addition to what the law requires are the very people with whom they ought to keep in touch and with whom they should confer about their cases. They mean a great deal more in the average County because they are additionally interested.

I mention that with some force, friends, because I could go back 15, 18 or 20 years and remember of hearing people say, "Oh, I pay no attention to the private charities. I have nothing to do with them. I am elected by the people to take care of the public side of this work." But they overlook the fact that it is desirable, while emphasizing the public character of the public official's work, to recognize the fact that they were the people who had a greater interest in this subject than the average. And it seems to me it is very wise to keep in touch with them.

We all know perfectly well that the members of the Bar in the Counties have a special interest in the courts, and we know that the

medical profession have a special interest in diseases, sicknesses and hospitals. So I think, my friends, we should feel that the men and women who are taking an active part in promoting the work of the Children's Homes and Hospitals, Private Social Agencies, and the Children's Aid Societies in these Counties have a special interest in the work of the Directors of the Poor and public officials.

I, for one, believe that conditions have greatly improved. However, I am not going to take your time any more than to refer to it.

I am an optimist. Although you may be discouraged in some of the Counties, as I see it over a period of years, I can say to you that conditions in Pennsylvania today have improved so that we have made a marked advance during the past 15 or 20 years. A great many more people are interested than formerly and a great many more people in Counties know about the work than formerly and are willing to give the work their support.

You have heard from other speakers how the appropriations have increased, and I might say that the appropriation granted at the 1929 Legislature would have covered the whole State Budget 20 years ago. Surely we have important responsibility.

I should like to put into the record, in answer to questions I have been asked, a statement in regard to the legal side of this subject. I know that a great many of you are interested.

This is from the General Poor Relief Act of 1925, No. 413, signed May 14, 1925, which contains the gist of the laws under which we operate.

CHAPTER IX.

DUTIES AND POWERS OF DIRECTORS

Section 900. **Maintenance of Poor Persons.**

"It shall be the duty of the directors of every district from time to time to provide, as is herein directed, for every poor person within the district having a settlement therein who shall apply to them for relief where such directors are satisfied upon investigation that such relief is necessary. Such relief may be granted as outdoor relief or such poor person may be committed to the poorhouse, on the written order of a director of the poor, to be approved by the Board of Directors within a month thereafter, or upon an order of removal issued out of any court."

Therefore, there is no one else authorized within the boundaries of the County except the Directors of the Poor to do that. The Director of the Poor has very wide discretion under this law, and as Mrs. Learn has pointed out, all these private individuals and societies, while they may cooperate with you and bring cases to your attention and assist you in working out the problem, nevertheless they must look to you as the final authority, the one authorized under the law to say when relief shall be given or withheld.

I wish to read Sections 904 and 905.

Section 904. **Children Between Two and Sixteen Years of Age Not to be Kept in Almshouses.**

"It shall not be lawful for the directors of the poor in the several districts of this Commonwealth to receive into or retain in any almshouse or poorhouse any child between two and sixteen years of age for a longer period than sixty days unless such child be an unteachable idiot, an epileptic, or paralytic or otherwise so disabled or deformed as to render it incapable of labor or service. Violation hereof shall be deemed a misdemeanor and shall subject the offender upon conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars ($100) or imprisonment not exceeding six months, either or both, at the discretion of the court."

Section 905. **Placing Children.**

"It shall be the duty of said directors or other persons having charge of the poor to place all dependent children who are in or committed to their charge and who are over two years of age (with the exceptions named in the preceding section of this act) in some respectable family or in some educational institution or home for children, and one of said officers shall visit such children in person or by agent not less than once every six months and make needful inquiries as to their treatment and welfare, and shall report thereon to the board of directors or other officers charged with the care of such children."

There is only one other section that I wish to have put into record, and it is found under Chapter Two.

Section 211. **Election of Officers.**

"The directors of the poor shall elect on the first Monday of January in each year, or as near thereto as convenient, the following officers, to serve for one year, and fix their compensation, that is: a superintendent, a matron or matrons, a physician; and may appoint an attorney, trained welfare worker, and all other necessary employes and assistants, all of whom shall be subject to removal by the directors of the poor at any time. They may require bond with security in such amount as they deem proper from any officer or employe appointed."

You will note that it provides, along with the other officers, there may be a trained welfare worker appointed.

I submit, Mr. Chairman, we have in Pennsylvania, in these simple provisions in our Poor Law Code, the possibility of working out a very fine system for the care of the children. The Directors have the power and authority to make the investigations, or cause them to be made, and they have the authority to provide the funds, also they have the authority, if they so desire and need assistance in their Counties,

to employ a trained welfare worker, and they are specifically authorized to place children out in family homes instead of keeping them in the almshouses.

There is one other section of the Poor Law Code covering the appropriation of funds to any private association in assisting them in the care of those depending upon them. In other words, the peculiar thing in the Pennsylvania Law that seems to some of us to be very hopeful in the future is that it presupposes the cooperation between the public official and the citizen organization.

Mrs. Learn represents one of the greatest private agencies in the United States for the assistance of the public officials, the State Charities Aid Association of New York. They have been back of the public officials over there and many public officials have been greatly helped through the efforts of this organization. They have received increased appropriations because of the help of this organization.

We have in Pennsylvania the Public Charities Association of Pennsylvania, which exists for the purpose also of expressing to the people of this State the citizen interest in not only our State institutions, but all public and private organizations; and we have in these laws which I have read the authority for this cooperation in the County.

I would not come here, as much as you have honored me, and as long as I have been associated with you, to ask you to do anything to help build up the Children's Aid Societies merely because they should be supported. Both of the organizations are busy with hundreds and thousands of children. However, I do stand before you and say I think our fundamental law in Pennsylvania, and our practice, assumes that these agencies, whatever character they may be, are needful and useful to you and we are to work together to the end that we may build up here in our several Counties a system that will guarantee that every Pennsylvania child will have proper care.

I like to think about Pennsylvania as a state where the children are protected by the public opinion of our State, and where the children are going to have an opportunity for the very best in order that they may become good citizens of Pennsylvania.

I think there is a certain feeling of satisfaction as we go about the State, realizing that in every little village, hamlet, and every great industrial center, there is some agency that will do the adequate and necessary thing when misfortune and disaster overtakes the child.

I think we are approaching that condition, and I would like to see the time when we won't have to wait until cases come to us, but when those children need help they will be referred with certainty to some official in that County, who will look after the needs of the children, giving the medical, physical or whatever attention is needed, so they may become self-supporting citizens.

This may sound like talking, and someone has said that it is easier to talk about it than do it. I know it is, but I believe there is an

advantage in that we stir one another up. We know that this is not a routine job, but rather we try to make each year a better year than the preceding year, and as far as the children are concerned, we are going to attempt to see to it that it is literally true that no child will be neglected or allowed to drift away into the elements of society where they may become a liability instead of an asset. Children who get into that condition are in a condition bad for themselves and the community, and if we are to make our Pennsylvania Counties good places for us to live in, we must agree that that is the goal of Child Welfare Work.

President Graham: I am sure you have all enjoyed the remarks by these learned people. I might say if you are ever in Philadelphia and want to see a busy place, and a place where they are doing a big work, just stop in to 311 S. Juniper Street. That is one of the busiest buildings in the city of Philadelphia.

I believe Mr. Jones has a few remarks to make before we adjourn.

Secretary Jones: I thought you might be interested in the attendance. The total enrollment is 335.

Secretary Jones read the attendance by Counties. See Appendix.

The meeting adjourned at 10:30 o'clock.

The afternoon of Wednesday was spent in a delightful trip by automobile to Polk State School, which was inspected completely; a concert by their Brass Band enjoyed, with other manifestations of an abounding hospitality; thence to the new Chronic Hospital at Mercer, where T. C. White and wife proved ideal hosts. The weather was all that could be desired and the outing was exceeding instructive and enjoyable. Return to Conneaut Lake was made in ample time for the dinner at 7 o'clock, P.M., followed by the concluding business session, held in the dining room of Hotel Conneaut.

WEDNESDAY EVENING SESSION

September 11, 1929.

The meeting convened at 8:30 o'clock, President Graham presiding.

PRESIDENT GRAHAM: We will come to order, please.

This is the final meeting of this convention, and we will remain in this room, so if you will just turn your chairs this way we shall begin. Following the speeches, we will adjourn to the Crystal Room where there will be dancing for those who wish to dance.

We have with us a gentleman who has kindly consented to speak to us, and I think it is wonderful that he drove all the way up from Pittsburgh this afternoon in order to be with us tonight. It is necessary that he return to Pittsburgh tonight inasmuch as he is very busy in court.

I have the pleasure of introducing to you at this time, Hon. James H. Gray, Judge of the Common Pleas Court, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HON. JAMES H. GRAY (Pittsburgh, Pa.): Mr. President and Ladies and Gentlemen: I am rather inclined to think that most of you will agree this is rather an inauspicious time for a speech, because your President has announced that the ball room is waiting and I know that a company of young people like you are anxious to get over there and begin dancing.

Mr. Jones invited me to come to this meeting and I accepted the invitation. Perhaps I shouldn't have done so, because it is a very, very busy time, and I have been assigned to preside over criminal court in Allegheny County this week. But I had a delightful ride up here, through the courtesy of the Directors of the Poor of Allegheny County, and I expect to have a safe ride home after I have addressed you for a little while.

I came up here today for only one reason, and that is because I have a high appreciation of the work which the Directors of the Poor are doing throughout the State of Pennsylvania. I am interested in that work in Allegheny County and have been for a number of years. I consider it one of the most helpful agencies of government. I think the public doesn't fully appreciate the importance of the work that the Directors of the Poor of Allegheny County are doing. Maybe they do elsewhere.

I am sure in our County they do not receive the financial aid and assistance which they deserve. I am very sure that this work deserves the best attention of the most talented people.

Mr. Jones asked me to speak about the Crimes Commission program in the last General Assembly, and briefly I shall try to say something on that subject, although it is a subject which rightfully deserves more time than you can possibly give to it.

There was a Judicial Conference in Pennsylvania last year, and some considerable study was made of our criminal laws and their administration, with the result that some Acts were drafted and presented to the General Assembly. I know that one member of the General Assembly is present, but I also know that he is not responsible for what happened there. However, the truth is, the General Assembly threw the bills into the waste basket, passing but one or two, and then in amended form. They didn't seem to be interested in this program, and it was a surprise to everyone who was interested in it because nobody could see why in the world the members of the General Assembly would not at once be favorable toward the passage of these laws. Some one said that the lawyers in the Legislature didn't like the proposals made. Whatever the reason was, we were not successful in carrying that program through.

I think this is a very appropriate subject to be considered here. Chief Justice Taft has said many times through the public press to the people of the United States that the administration of the criminal law in the United States of America is a disgrace to a civilized state; and in Allegheny County no less a personage than the late President Judge John D. Shafer, of our Common Pleas Court, and a very talented jurist, said to the Bar Association of Allegheny County that the administration of criminal law was 50 years behind the time. I think he might just as well have said 100 years.

It is a fact, I think, that there is more crime in the United States of America than in any other civilized nation on the globe, and we should take stock of ourselves and consider this matter and see if there is not a remedy for this fearful condition.

The judges, as I say, gave this matter consideration. There were Acts proposed for passage by the General Assembly. However, I don't consider any of them as being fundamental and none of them were drastic and far-reaching. I don't think any of them went to the heart of this problem. And yet they would have been useful in helping to speed up, at least, the administration of the criminal law and make it perhaps somewhat more effective.

Personally I want to say to you that I don't believe we will ever cure this condition of crime in the United States of America by the processes of the law. They are quite defective and can be improved, no doubt; but in the end we, the people of the United States of America will have to learn to obey the law voluntarily, of our own sweet will, because it is good for us and every one else, and because it is necessary if we are to maintain our political experiment in self-government here.

The only way in the world that we will get rid of crime will be by persuading the American people to obey the law voluntarily. I think we need more reasonable obeyance of the law than more effective enforcement of the law; yet, we do need this latter thing.

It is a known fact that very few people who violate the law are apprehended in this Land of the Free. Great numbers of men are never apprehended at all. Our police force is incompetent; it is disorganized; it is not correlated and coordinated. We are unable to apprehend those who violate our law, and if we are to make the law a means of decreasing crime we must reorganize our police force so that we can with a fair degree of certainty apprehend the violators of the law.

They seem to do it in England better than we do in this country. Of course, in England they have a different task, because it is a land of homogenous people. In this country we have all nationalities. We are not amalgamated and homogenous, and we do not get along so well together. Naturally we have a good bit of crime.

Some one said we have more freedom and more crime than any other people in the world.

We have been a lawless nation from the very beginning. At the very first we refused to obey our laws. We would not obey the law unless we liked it or it suited us. There is some deterrent, no doubt, in the administration of the law, but there will never be very much accomplished until we are able to arrest those who violate the law.

Is it any wonder we can't do it when you come to think of it! We have carried this matter of self-government so far we have insisted upon giving to each locality, here and there, down to the minutest election district, the right to choose their own officers and govern themselves without reference much to any other division of government.

In Allegheny County we have over 150 municipalities, cities of the first, second and third class, and boroughs, and also different classes of townships—each one having police forces independent of all others.

We don't have unified police power in Allegheny County. We have the State Constabulary, and that is a small body of police with a limited jurisdiction. We have these little minute divisions of territory, each with its own police force, each one independent of the other.

We will have to submerge our independence enough to obtain a unified, coordinated police power throughout our Commonwealth and try it out in the various Counties, I think, before we will be able to do much with this crime situation. I am not qualified to say how we shall do it, but we must do it if we are to cope with this crime wave which we have with us all the time.

Let us suppose we have done that, surely we have enough courage and genius to do this if we realize it is essential to the perpetuation of our civilization, and if we do that we will apprehend those people and bring them into court for the violation of the law.

There is a good bit of criticism about the action of our criminal courts, but after all, there isn't so much just criticism with the administration of the criminal courts, I think. They do fairly well. If we

get the people in there then we can do something. The trouble is we don't get enough of them in there. There are some things that certainly should be done, nevertheless.

In the first place we should abolish trial by jury in a great many cases. (I might say that this was one of the bills presented to the General Assembly and failed passage).

During the next two months or so I will be sitting in Quarter Session Court and will try criminal cases, and most of them will be petty misdemeanors of one kind or another, and all of those little cases will be tried before a judge and jury, with all the expensive machinery involved. Of course, it is slow work, with the habits we have (the judges, lawyers and public) gotten used to in our criminal courts.

Well, I don't think it is necessary for the welfare of society that all of these petty cases should be tried by a judge and jury. If those cases were tried by a competent magistrate or judge of Quarter Session court without a jury, certainly he could try four or five times as many cases as are now being tried with a jury and the cumbersome procedure which we still adhere to.

One of the bills in the General Assembly proposed that this right to trial by jury in some cases might be waived by the defendant. That is a valuable innovation in our law. If he wished to waive it he could do so. Yet, I think it was an effective law, and I think we should abolish this trial jury altogether in such cases. I think the more important felonies should have trial by jury. That would speed up and leave the courts more time to try serious crimes by a court and jury and do it speedily and effectively. Well, that is one thing we should do, and you can have done if you wish. However, we couldn't abolish trial by jury without amending the Constitution; and might I suggest we need a constitutional convention to revise this Constitution of ours in many respects. And when we have it, we could deal with this question of trial by jury.

There were other things suggested.

It was proposed that if a man or woman is charged with crime and brought into criminal court for trial, and he or she had been formerly convicted of crime, the record of his or her former conviction might be given in evidence. We can do that under some circumstances now, but to a very limited extent. This bill was not very scientifically drawn. It did not provide that the record of the former conviction might be offered as substantive evidence against him. A man is not to be convicted of one crime because he committed another, but the purpose of this bill was to give to a jury full information as to what kind of a man the defendant is. Why isn't a jury to know everything in the world that can be said about a man that is called for trial in order to determine his guilt or innocence? He tells his story in court. It may be very

plausible, and it may be that he has been convicted of a similar offence time and time again. Why shouldn't a jury know that so they can test the man's story?

Such a bill was presented but it did not pass.

There was a bill presented with regard to the repeal of the Ludlow Act. The judges of Allegheny County held a conference and all of them with the exception of myself voted for the repeal of the Ludlow Act. The Legislature did not pass the bill so the Legislature and I agreed in one respect in all events. I would like to see that law stay there for awhile.

And then there was an Act about habitual criminals, a sort of refined Baumes Law; and I am happy to say that the judges of this Commonwealth and the District Attorneys, and the members of the Crimes Commission, had too much intelligence to propose that we have a Baumes Law in the State of Pennsylvania.

Our system of sentencing prisoners I think is very, very poor. It is way out of date. It is an ancient thing.

Our criminal code was enacted in 1860, the basis of it at least, and there are artificial and mechanical penalties provided for each crime enumerated, and the judges have limited discretion in enforcing those penalties and sentences according to them. I doubt very much in many cases if any judge knows how long any man ought to stay in prison. For myself, I would be very glad if it took away from judges altogether the duty of sentencing men convicted of crime. I think we will come to the day when a man is convicted of crime he will be sent off to the proper kind of institution, there to be kept until by observation and study and proper testing, by those best qualified to know, he may be allowed to again enter society. But that is a long way in the future perhaps, and it will be a good while before judges are relieved of a very painful duty for which they are not the best qualified person always to perform.

Certainly, we have this fixed system of a fixed penalty for each crime, provided in an Act of Assembly which is very, very old. Surely if we are going to persist in that system we ought to enlarge the discretion of judges in sentencing prisoners.

I like a moderate minimum sentence and a long maximum sentence. I favored the Ludlow Act for that reason, because the minimum penalty should not exceed half of the maximum penalty. It is not right in principle and doesn't work at all in second degree murder cases where a jury has convicted one of second degree murder when it is a very plain first degree murder case. It isn't perfect, by any means, but it does this: It provides for a moderate minimum sentence.

So it is left to the prison authorities to a very considerable degree, this discretion of determining when a prisoner may come out and enter society again. The trustees of the penitentiary, you know, can, when a minimum sentence expires, parole an inmate of their institution during

the remainder of his term. I think that is a very beneficial thing indeed, and I think it would be well to give a larger discretion to the managers of these institutions who, after years of experience, know far better than any judge when a man is fit to come out of that institution.

I think you could safely give to the judges of this Commonwealth a much wider latitude of discretion with regard to maximum sentences, and one of the bills proposed to the General Assembly provided for that. I don't remember the exact terms, but on a second conviction, I think it was, or third conviction, a maximum of twice the ordinary penalty might be given, and on fourth conviction of certain crimes, even a life term might be given—at the discretion of the court.

To my mind the Baumes Law is brutal and certainly ineffective. We have tried brutality long enough, and we will never get rid of crime that way. We will never get rid of crime and vice by adding humiliation and brutality to the administration of the common law.

I think the Legislature of Pennsylvania should pass a similar law, a law similar in principle, giving to the judges of our courts the power to sentence for longer maximum terms—even life terms in other cases than murder—because if we are going to administer the criminal law effectively we must make a more intimate inquiry into the lives of these men and women who come there; and if necessary put them away for good long before they get to the place where they commit murder.

There should be a psychiatric laboratory, where psychiatrists and psychologists may examine the man and make inquiry into the man's mind and very soul, thus obtaining an entire history of his life, so that it might be that some one who has committed a rather minor crime might prove to be a dangerous potential criminal, one who did not have the mental control and moral stamina. They could determine whether or not that man should be let go back into society again.

If we did have such an agency attached to the criminal courts and the judges had discretion, certainly they could stop a lot of crime by discovering these defectives in considerable numbers and put them away before they do any serious harm.

And then there is one other thing I want to mention, and perhaps you know very well that we have deprived the judges in Pennsylvania of any real power in the trial of criminal cases. A judge is a sort of good-natured umpire here in Pennsylvania, and it is even worse in some of our western states. A judge in Pennsylvania is not expected to comment on the evidence, that is as to the credibility of the witness, as to the demeanor of a witness or give his opinion as to the fact. The facts must be left to the jury. And while a judge may in a very guarded way express his opinion of the facts, it isn't customary to do it, and the bar would resent it.

In England and in some states in this country, and in the Federal Courts the judge is free to comment on the testimony and give his opinion as to the facts.

I think we should give that power back to the judges, because surely wherever they have that power they do not have the same trouble in getting convictions in criminal cases. We went to the extreme because of the tyranny of the old English judges. The day of tyrant judges is past, and if we could give the judges this power and give them the right to try minor cases without a jury, and those other things which I have suggested, we would make the administration of the criminal law very much more effective.

I was told to talk for 20 minutes or a half hour, and you know it is very difficult for a lawyer or judge to make a speech in 20 minutes. His terminal facilities are not so good. It reminds me of a story of the two men who went around to a church to wait for a friend. One of them peeked through the doors of the church and listened for a few minutes. He went back to where his friends stood and his friend said, "Isn't he through yet?"

"Yes, he's through, but he won't quit!"

That is the trouble with speakers, they get through and refuse to quit. They don't know how to quit, and that is true when you are full of a subject. There is much to be said on this subject, but I will merely mention just one more thing which I think is certainly creditable to the Legislature.

We have had a very imperfect probation and parole system in Pennsylvania. There are some people who are foolish enough to think that probation and parole and the use of it as far as we have used it in Pennsylvania is responsible for our great wave of crime, as we call it. Nothing is farther from the truth. Ours isn't a very comprehensive system, nor is it an effective system, and we shouldn't use it at all unless we do make it effective. However, it is not responsible for the crime, but is a very beneficial thing, and the court that does not have the power of probation and parole is a very ineffective court.

However, it may be better to give the power of parole entirely to some one else than judges. It would relieve judges, I am sure, of a great deal of embarrassment if there were authorities in the Commonwealth qualified and skilled to do this particular task, and to commit to them the matter of paroling prisoners from all of our penal institutions.

As you no doubt know, in the penitentiary the paroling is done by the Board of Trustees, through the Pardon Board. In the Allegheny County Workhouse, the paroling is done by the judges who gave the sentences. I believe it would be well to take that away from the judges altogether. In all events we should have a coordinated parole and probation system throughout Pennsylvania, adequately manned and staffed and organized and assigned to do this parole work throughout the State.

Other states are not building new prisons. I can refer to the State of Massachusetts, which has a thoroughly organized and competently manned parole system. They are not building new prisons in the State of Massachusetts and their rate of crime is much lower than ours. We

could do the same thing, and instead of burdening ourselves with the cost of new prisons and of maintenance of men and women in those prisons, we could at much less cost put a great many of these men and women whom we now confine in prisons, out under the control of the probation and parole officers.

It is stupid to think that every man and woman who violates the law must be put into prison. It isn't necessary at all. In many, many cases it would be far more beneficial to society, and certainly to the individual, if these people who violate the law could be committed to the care of intelligent probation and parole officers. They would be under the control of the law, to be true, but outside of the prison walls. They could work and maintain their families and learn to become useful members of society.

The Legislature did pass one or two laws proposed in regard to probation and parole, and the substance of them, as I read them hurriedly this evening, is that the Board of Pardons shall have jurisdiction over all men and women paroled from the State penitentiary and Huntingdon Reformatory.

As I understand it, an organization has been set up, having supervisors and agents in various districts whose work it is to supervise the men and women on probation and parole. And certainly that is a wonderful thing to do, because we need to study in Pennsylvania and we should develop in our Quarter Sessions Court if we are going to have a coordinated system of probation and parole that would be worthy of the best thought of the day.

The last thing I should like to mention is this: We, of course, ought to have a prison system according to the best standards of the day. It hasn't been so long in Pennsylvania that we saw fit to put men and women in prison and there submit them to the hard-boiled and inhumane discipline formerly administered in prisons, which was intended to remind them constantly of the stern hand of the law. There they were kept in idleness, subjection and degradation just like animals in a cage. We did that! I know we did it because I was appointed a trustee of the Western State Penitentiary in 1923. When that Board took charge of that prison it was as hard-boiled as a prison could be; or at least it was coming out of a very ancient and vigorously iron-clad rule. This thing of putting men and women in prison and placing the wrath of society upon them, and keeping them in idleness and solitude and feeding them as poorly as possible, and giving them little recreation, and humiliating them on all occasions, has proven a 100 per cent failure. That is as dumb as anything society ever did, and if we are going to get rid of vice and crime we must make of our prisons places of rehabilitation and hospitalization.

Confine them for life, if need be, if they remain unsocial, but unless they do, rehabilitate and reclaim those men and women and send them out on the street again prepared to live orderly and law-abiding lives.

I am not a member of that Board any more, but I am proud of that institution, because since 1923 to this minute that institution has been reconstituted and it has been made over, largely through the service of Stanley P. Ashe, the Warden of that institution, and it is recognized today as one of the best managed prisons in the United States of America. They have far better discipline than they ever had under the hard régime of subjection and humiliation, when it was seething with revolt, as it naturally would be. They treat them humanely there, just the same as society should be treated. Surely when we have locked a man behind prison bars for his offense, we have protected society all that is necessary, and while we have him there there is no need to brutalize him; we can afford to reclaim him if possible. If it is not possible to reclaim him, then keep him there.

In the Western Penitentiary they give them work to do. When the man isn't busy he is allowed to play. They have recreation out in the sunshine and fresh air, where they may maintain their bodily vigor. We should maintain their health. There you will find as good medical attention as can be found anywhere, whether it be surgical or medical, and those men are put into good physical condition. They have a school there which has done a wonderful thing for the men there.

As I say, they have an uplifting régime, and they are reclaiming men at the Western Penitentiary. It can be done, my friends. I wish I had time to tell you of some of the things they have done for the reclaiming of those men there. But I must say "good night". I haven't time to talk to you any longer. I wish to thank you for this privilege. I wish I could put into your minds the thing I have in my mind. Perhaps I haven't made you understand at all, but if I have to any degree imparted any ideas which may be helpful to you, I shall feel well repaid for coming up here.

I thank you.

President Graham: Thank you, Judge Gray. I know that we have all enjoyed your wonderful address.

I now have the pleasure of introducing to you, Dr. William C. Sandy, Director of the Bureau of Mental Health, Department of Welfare, Harrisburg, who will speak to us on the subject, "A Pennsylvania Mental Health Program."

Dr. Sandy.

Dr. William C. Sandy (Harrisburg, Pa.): Mr. President and Directors of the Poor of Pennsylvania: I appreciate very much the invitation to be here, and I am appreciative of the difficulty of attempting to follow such an entertaining and progressive speaker as Judge Gray. I have been more than interested in his proposals for the caring for criminals, and wish that I could spend more time in my brief talk this evening along those same lines.

I also realize that all of you "young people", as Judge Gray said are anxious to have this thing over and approach the more entertaining part of the evening. I am sure I won't hold you any longer than is absolutely necessary.

I probably have an apology to begin with, and I am going to ask your indulgence if I do appear to speak of matters pertaining to mental hygiene, which are rather obvious and perfectly well known. However, I believe these facts and factors which I shall attempt to outline to you are really important and I believe I would overlook something if I did not speak of some of these obvious matters.

You all realize there is a growing appreciation of the fact that mental health is important. Mental health, we must appreciate, is essential if we wish to have happiness or wish to be successful.

Absence of mental health often means:

1. Distress.
2. Failure.
3. Difficulties.

Limited mental capacity means trouble. An individual who is obviously handicapped by insufficient amount of brains is apt to be imposed upon, if nothing else. We commonly speak of the mental defective as being a menace. I think we are the menace and the mental defective person is imposd upon by us who are supposed to be normal.

How does this Mental Health Program affect Pennsylvania?

Anything that contributes to the health, happiness and success of our children and ourselves must certainly appeal to us as most important.

As taxpayers we must be concerned with the mounting cost of institutionalization. Every time the Legislature meets we must ask the question, "Are we doing enough and doing it in the right way?"

As you know, mental disorders and mental defects are prevalent to a startling degree. You have probably heard time and time again that there are as many beds in the United States for mental patients as there are for all other kinds of patients put together. In Pennsylvania we have over 30,000 beds for mental patients. Only a small percentage of the feebleminded are in institutions.

The Mental Hygiene Committee of New York says that mental disease and the cost of maintaining mental institutions is costing the United States over $80,000,000 per year.

What may be done about this?

Perhaps most of you realize that cases of mental illness may recover if promptly and vigorously treated. Of course some recover anyway. We are no longer satisfied with the asylum care or comfortable custodial care which were formerly regarded as sufficient. The mentally

defective person or the feebleminded person may be trained and become an asset to the community. I am sure that Dr. Watkins has told you much better than I can ever tell you how that can be done. He has demonstrated in his beautiful institution how it is being done.

At one time all of the feebleminded were to be segregated. We realize that it is impossible to segregate them and it is not necessary.

If we accept these facts and the general principles as suggested for meeting the situation, our objective, it seems to me, should be to provide the best possible facilities for mental patients throughout Pennsylvania, without regard to the section of the State where the patients happen to be legal residents.

I have no desire to inject into the discussion any controversial or unpleasant subject, but the question of divided responsibility and State and County care of mental patients enters into the picture.

For instance, under the existing conditions, some county institutions will probably remain too small ever to provide the required facilities.

Your organization in the past realizing this and other factors has, I believe, on several occasions endorsed the principle of complete State care. Whether or not this can or will ever be realized is another story.

I want you to know that I realize fully the factors that lead to the erection of County Hospitals for mental diseases, and I realize these were brought into existence because the State fell down on the job. The State failed to provide the necessary facilities and the Counties came to the rescue, and the Counties have done well.

Let us, however, consider what may be said to be the minimum program for the treatment of mentally ill or so-called insane:

Of course, we must have hospital facilities. There must be:

1. Sufficient units for classification purposes.
2. Trained resident medical officers.
3. Trained nursing staff.
4. Facilities for diagnosis.
5. Facilities for treatment.

It is obvious that the quiet, depressed and cultured individual, one who has been used to fine home surroundings, is not going to be benefitted if placed in surroundings where we have rough-talking, disturbed and violent and dangerous individuals. We must have sufficient number of units which will permit the proper classification.

We should have facilities for diagnosis, and we should be able to find those who are able to cope with the emergency cases, those who know mental diseases and what should be done.

We should have trained nurses, the kind whom we should want to take care of our friends or relatives who may become mental patients.

We should have facilities for diagnosis, and we should be able to find out what the trouble is with the patient. We should have laboratories and in those laboratories we should have people who know how to make the examinations which are to be made there.

We should certainly have some facilities for treatment, and by that I mean not only ordinary medical and surgical facilities, but the various special facilities such as hydrotherapy, electrotherapy, occupational therapy, and general hospital facilities for the treatment of those emergency cases or corrections of remedial defects which are found upon examination.

We must not only have the facilities but very vigorous application. It is not sufficient to have the facilities, they are not ornaments, but when we have the facilities, we must use them.

The more vigorously applied, these facilities will be a means of causing the patient to recover that much quicker.

And also we must have social service workers to assist in finding out about patients and help rehabilitate those able to go home.

I will be frank with you in sayng that this all costs money, but in the end it will pay in proportion to the vigor with which it is carried out, because the patients will be discharged sooner and they will be returned to the communities sooner, relieving the institution of the expense of maintaining the patient. Many of them will be able to go back and resume their former occupations and support their families, and in all, relieve a tense situation.

It is unnecessary for me to enter into the question of what we can do for mental defectives. As I have said, you have seen what we can do for them at Polk. May I remind you, however, at Polk and other institutions where they are prepared to handle the situation, they have facilities for examination, for diagnostic study, and they have facilities for finding out the remedial defects, those defects which aggravate the mental defect that the patient is suffering from.

We have facilities for training and possibly for returning the individuals to the community partially self-supporting

We must have facilities for segregation of certain types.

There are various types. There is the type of mentally defective who is obviously unable to associate in the community. There is the type that is possibly persistently delinquent and untrainable, requiring suitable guardianship.

In all, I believe it is estimated that a sufficient number of beds for any community will be for 10 per cent of the population of mental defectives. If I am wrong in that, Dr. Watkns will correct me.

If that is true, we probably need twice as many beds as we now have in the state institutions.

We have only been talking about institutionalization however, and the most important part is prevention.

What can we do about prevention, not only in the matter of burden on the taxpayers, but this increasing amount of distress and sorrow. We can do a great deal in the State of Pennsylvania.

We can attempt to bring about facilities for prevention by the establishment of clinics where persons may consult about their mental difficulties and the mental diseases they must take care of.

We can attempt to bring about facilities through talks and through the distribution of literature on mental hygiene.

I believe, however, that we can do a great deal more in the educational field. Certainly it is logical to believe that if we had a more extensive and earlier examination of children, with the modification of their training in the schools in accordance with their capacity of learning and their particular bent, we should have a great deal less mental disease and a great deal less trouble with those who are mentally deficient or retarded mentally.

What has Pennsylvania been doing to meet this program?

At the last Session of the Legislature, the largest appropriation, I believe, that was ever given for mental patients, was passed. This amounted to $8,262,700 for the maintenance and minor repairs of State hospitals, and $2,964,601 for construction and land, providing for 1,056 added beds in mental hospitals.

For meutal defectives, almost $3,000,000 was appropriated for maintenance and minor repairs, and almost $2,000,000 for land and construction, providing for 696 added beds.

These appropriations will provide the existing institutions with some of the most urgently needed facilities.

For instance, many of our institutions have been without satisfactory facilities for the treatment of the acute cases, the recently admitted cases. Other institutions have been without facilities for the segregation of the T. B. patients. Many institutions have been handicapped by insufficient accomodations for employes, making it impossible for them to retain high class employes.

These appropriations will almost permit the further extension of the Selinsgrove State Colony for Epileptics. Perhaps some of you haven't heard of that institution, but it is an institution that was authorized at the previous session of the Legislature, and funds were provided at the last session for a rapid and extended building program on the site at Selinsgrove. You will be surprised perhaps to realize that up until 1927, Pennsylvania was without a State-owned place for epileptics, except in the mental hospitals and schools for the feebleminded. We all realize that epileptics are normal the greatest part of the time. The Selinsgrove institution is just about ready to be opened; in fact, they have begun to receive patients and they have a capacity for 120 at the present time.

These appropriations will provide a beginuing of the Cumberland Valley institution for the defective delinquents. The name of the

institution is "Cumberland Valley Institution for Mental Defectives". This institution is one of the obviously important institutions in our attempt to combat the increasing crime problem.

In the studies being made at the various institutions, and the studies which are being made constantly in other states, it is quite obvious that many of the persons who are committing crime and who are repeatedly being admitted to our penitentiaries and reformatories, are obviously feebleminded.

How foolish it is for us to sentence and re-sentence these individuals for ten, fifteen or possibly twenty years and then let them out, with the expectation that they are going to act as normal men. We get a large percentage of those who have been repeatedly sentenced for crime. This Cumberland Valley institution is designed to take care of the mental defective male who is feebleminded, the criminal who is obviously unable to go out into the community after his sentence has expired.

The routine will be to determine the mental status of these prisoners either before or during or after the trial, or after the committment to the penal institution, and then re-commit him to this institution which will be started near New Cumberland, at which place they may be held as mental defectives for life if necessary. If, after observation and study and training at this institution, it is determined that they are well enough to leave, they may then be paroled and kept under still further supervision and returned to the institution later if necessary.

So you can see that that institution will be a real factor in combatting crime in Pennsylvania. There is only one other institution of its kind in the United States.

The program also includes the extension of the clinics, which now number 64. We hope there will be a mental clinic in every County, or have one accessible to the people in the County.

We must realize that these added facilities will not enable us to catch up with the demand, even with the large number of beds which the last appropriation will provide; and the facilities that we are going to increase in the way of clinics will not enable us to catch up.

We need more hospital beds for the mentally ill, and we need more institutional facilities for mental defectives, and we need more outpatient consultation facilities.

If time permitted, we might discuss from a theoretical standpoint the causes of mental illness, the plans for the more extended examination of prisoners from a mental standpoint (we have very definite plans which we hope to see brought about), the question of sterilization, the boarding out of mental patients (such as is successfully carried on in Scotland and elsewhere), etc. But we haven't the time, and I am sure you wouldn't have the patience to listen tonight.

However, I have endeavored to cover briefly the practical questions as they are now being met in Pennsylvania as a part of the comprehensive Mental Health Program with the hope that we may secure your cooperation for our continued extension of these very necessary activities.

As citizens, we should surely become informed as to what may and should be done for mental patients and then we should ascertain how our Commonwealth is prepared to treat such patients in our particular locality. For, as time passes, a few of us may even become mental patients, more of us will have relatives who are mental patients, and most of us will have friends or acquaintances who are in mental hospitals, because in some places one in twenty reachiug adult life dies in a mental hospital.

As taxpayers, let us find out if our funds are being wisely expended and if a sufficient amount is devoted to the welfare of mental patients, many more of whom may be restored, if enough is done for them.

Let us realize, finally, the more hopeful aspects of mental illness, how at least 25 per cent of the patients admitted to hospitals with adequate facilities may be restored and how it is possible to prevent mental illness.

The slogan "Health is purchasable" is just as true in mental as in other conditions.

I thank you.

President Graham: Thank you, Dr. Sandy, for your enlightening address.

It hardly seems possible to me that it has been a year since we met in Philadelphia, and that I had the extreme honor of being elected as your President. The short time that it may appear has been indeed a period of great pleasure. I have enjoyed the many conferences and the many expressions of encouragement and assistance I have received in connection with the work in the Association. I am taking away with me a very, very fond rememberance of having met every delegate and having associated with such fine men and women who have served as officers of the Association. I wish I had a voice to sing. I never felt in my life that I wanted to sing something as I do just at this moment. There is a song they call "Smiles".

I want Smiles to come and stand alongside of me right now.

President-elect C. W. Smiles came forward.

The assemblage arose and applauded.

Mr. Smiles, when our good friend Huston shook hands with me, it went clear through me. Now it is comiug back the other way. I ever waut to feel closer to you, and as the incoming President of this Association, whatever may be iu me is yours. I know that you are going to undertake the office as I did, with a great deal of pleasure.

Ladies and gentlemen, I wish to introduce to you, C. W. Smiles, the incoming President. We have had good associations together, and I know that you are going to enjoy this gentleman as your new President. Give him all of the support that you can.

President-Elect C. W. Smiles: Thank you, Arthur.

I won't detain you two minutes, so you dancers can begin to get ready to go right out.

When Arthur spoke about singing, a thought flashed through my mind that we should have singing. Our Secretary is a Welshman, and I can't understand why Harry Jones can't sing. He knows music, and he knows grand opera, as well as he knows every popular song. I would like to have him lead us in singing.

Harry and I were in Cleveland recently attending an International Rotary Convention, and we were walking around together. We came to a park where a band was playing. Harry said to me, "What is that piece they are playing?"

I said, "That is the 'Merry Widow Waltz' ".

"Oh, no, you are all wrong. That is from a grand opera."

I said, "I'll place a little bet that I am right."

Harry said, "I'll just take a little walk around by the bandstand, there must be a card telling what they are playing."

Well, I stood there and waited for Harry, and pretty soon he came back. He said, "We both lose. At this very time they are playing 'Refrain from Spitting!' "

Not being a public speaker, I merely want to say to you that I appreciate the honor that has been bestowed upon me.

That reminds me of a little incident which happened about a year and one-half ago. I was visiting in the City of Quebec and I made it a point to visit a Rotary Club Meeting while there. Colonel Beckett, President of the Canadian Shipbuilding Company was presiding, an immensely wealthy man. I was introduced to him at the door, and he said, "So your name is Smiles. Come right in, Mr. Laughter! I want you to sit beside me."

They seem to get a big kick out of my name, no matter where I go. I have traveled all over the United States and Canada, and have visited several different foreign countries. I don't mind it, but in Quebec I must say that I was a little shocked. Colonel Beckett carried on the business of the meeting, and then he got up and said, "The speaker of the day is Mr. C. W. Laughter, from Pennsylvania's hard coal region."

I was taken back, of course, and I said to him quietly, "Listen, I am not prepared to speak to these fellows."

He said, "Get up! get up! there isn't a man in the room who understands English." And I made the most eloquent speech that I ever made in my life.

The next speaker spoke in French, and I understand they conduct all of their meetings in French.

I want to thank you all for this honor, and the men especially who approached me since yesterday noon. Like Arthur Graham, they told me they were back of me and anything that I wished to ask of them they were willing to give it if within their power. That is what I call *friendship* and *service.*

I am happy that you have selected the City of Allentown for your next convention. I don't know of any city in Pennsylvania where the people are more hospitable. The people down there are full of "wim", "wigor, and "witality".

I am looking forward to the largest convention ever held by this Association.

Thanking you again, and feeling as though some one should finish my speech for me, I am going to ask Charles Loesel to come up here and finish it for me.

Past President Charles F. Loesel: I appreciate this opportunity to say a few words. I have been making several speeches throughout Erie County during the past week as I am a candidate for Director of the Poor, and at one meeting they gave me just one minute in which to make a speech. While waiting until I was to be called upon, I happened to think what was the most I ever said in a minute. As I recall it, it was when I asked my best girl to be my wife; but it took longer than that for her to answer, for we have been married 37 years.

As you remember three years ago we met in Erie, and it rained and it rained and it rained. My dear friend Arthur Graham presented me with an umbrella. I want to say that I have used it often, and I had it with me yesterday. I left it at home today because I didn't think I would need it today. However, I have used it a great many times.

Arthur, I have a cane here which I made, with the exception of the carvings on it, from the wood of the old Niagara, Commodore Perry's Flagship. I know that this cane was made from the original wood, because I helped to get it out when the old vessel was raised in 1912. On this cane there is a shield, bearing the word "NIAGARA, September 10, 1813." That is 116 years ago yesterday that the battle was won.

You will also find inscribed on this cane: "We have met the enemy and they are ours."

I want to present this cane to you, Arthur, in order to seal our long-time friendship into an everlasting friendship. From the first time I met you sixteen years ago, I placed you as a man who would be a true friend, and you have proved to be a true friend during these sixteen years.

I hope you will accept this gift in the same spirit in which it is given.

President Graham: Charles, I shall always keep this as a remembrance of the long friendship which has existed between us. I hope I won't have much use for it in my old days, however. I am going to continue to look young. I haven't been married as long as Charles, but if he will stand still just three more years I will catch up with him. I have had 34 years of happy married life with a jolly companion, and I am sure Mr. and Mrs. Loesel have gone through life the same way.

I shall ever keep this so that it will never get away from me, and shall remember the whole existence of my career with this Association and my associations with Mr. Loesel.

I hope that God will let me live many, many more years that I may carry out the many thoughts expressed to you during the past few days of the convention. This convention has been an inspiration to me, and as I said to you before, I am more interested in the work than ever before. I am sure we all received an inspiration this afternoon when we visited one of the best institutions in the State, and met one of the best Superintendents in any institution anywhere. His name is not Smiles, but you never look at him but what he is smiling.

My friends, when you go back to your various districts, remember the thoughts expressed to you, that you may be inspired to do bigger things in your community, and when you carry on this great work in your respective communities, remember the words: "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you."

The Fifty-Fourth Meeting of the Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of the State of Pennsylvania adjourned at 10:15 o'clock.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

ENROLLMENT OF CONVENTION

Conneaut Lake Park, Pa., September 9-11, 1929

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Gustav L. Schramm, Esq., 340 Rochelle St., Pittsburgh.
H. H. Dixon, 141 Evergreen Ave., Millvale.
Dr. G. A. McCracken, Supt. Allegheny County Home, Woodville.
Mrs. Mary L. Zahniser, 207 Park Road, Carnegie.
Conrad Van Hyning, Pittsburgh.
Andrew Zeok, 410 Avon Drive, South Hill Sta., Pittsburgh.
Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Henderson, East McKeesport.
Major J. Clyde Miller, 1108 McClure St., Homestead.

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Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Knoble, Kittanning.
James Sproull, Kittanning.
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Samuel Shaffer, Rainsburg.
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Mr. and Mrs. Harry C. Brode, Blair County Home, Hollidaysburg.
Gertrude Brode, Hollidaysburg.
Dr. and Mrs. H. J. Sommer, Hollidaysburg.
C. C. Marks, 841 Twenty-eighth St., Altoona.
C. C. Fleck, 220 Franklin St., Hollidaysburg.
Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Bassler, Roaring Spring.

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Mr. and Mrs. Roy Pflugh, Butler.
Mr. and Mrs. I. M. Dyke, Butler.
John Faull, 900 E. Pearl St., Butler.

CAMBRIA COUNTY

Mrs. Alice Llewellyn, 263 Cypress Ave., Johnstown.
Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Owens, Ebensburg.
Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Devore, 164 Garfield St., Johnstown.

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Mrs. Florence B. Cloud, Kennett Square.
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F. C. Gross, Esq., 129 E. Main St., Lock Haven.
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Helen C. Easterwood, 961 S. Main St., Meadville.
Rev. P. J. Blake, Cambridge Springs.
Rev. Victor Bucher, Pleasantville.
M. A. Logan, E. Main St., Titusville.
Mrs. Hamilton Stewart, 239 W. Elm St., Titusville.
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Mrs. Anna Petry, 113 N. Madison St., Allentown.

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R. L. Coughlin, Esq., Wilkes-Barre.
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L. R. Holcomb, 3 Oxford St., Wilkes-Barre.
Geo. H. Baskett, Retreat.
J. H. Evans, Wilkes-Barre.
George K. Brown, Wilkes-Barre.
Hon. A. James, Wilkes-Barre.
Miss Helen Mermon, 151 Grove St., Wilkes-Barre.
Mr. & Mrs. W. J. Trembath, 804 Second Nat. Bank Bldg., Wilkes-Barre.
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PHILADELPHIA COUNTY

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Graham, 700 Walnut St., Philadelphia.
Edwin D. Solenberger, 311 S. Juniper St., Philadelphia.
Mrs. Nora McKeough, Philadelphia.
Mr. and Mrs. Carl Ebbert, 8024 Jackson St., Philadelphia.
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Dickel, Philadelphia.
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. J. Hiel, Philadelphia.
Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Mooney, 7963 Oxford Ave., Philadelphia.
Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Rintz, 5401 N. Lawrence St., Philadelphia.
Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Staneruck, E. Shawmont Ave., Philadelphia.
Mr. and Mrs. Chas. P. Sanville, 1456 Sparks St., Oak Lane, Philadelphia.
George E. Dorwart, 6222 Ridge Ave., Philadelphia.
Harry A. Markley, Philadelphia.
W. J. Wahl, Harrisburg.
Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Stanton, 2120 Medary Ave., Philadelphia.
Fred F. Graham, Philadelphia.
Geo. W. Hawkinson, 7130 N. Broad St., Philadelphia.
E. S. Ward, Esq., 153 W. Tabor St., Philadelphia.
Geo. R. Bedinger, 311 S. Juniper St., Philadelphia.
L. F. Castor, Jr. 1005 Allengrove St., Frankford.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. J. Ewald, Philadelphia.
Mr. and Mrs. Oscar W. West, Philadelphia.
Mr. and Mrs. Samuel F. Kelly, Philadelphia.
Mrs. L. M. Roberts, 428 City Hall Annex, Philadelphia.
John Marsden, 111 Mermaid Lane, Chestnut Hill.
James F. McClellan, 1131 E. Chelten Ave., Germantown.
Dr. Chas. H. McDevitt, 4600 Wayne Ave., Philadelphia.
James L. Hyer, 104 Pastorius St., Germantown.
George Howey, Mt. Airy.
Fred Kurg, 4849 Germantown Ave., Germantown.
Mrs. Emily L. Carmichael, 20 Gowen Ave., Chestnut Hill.
Harry C. Davis, Jr., 663 E. Penn St., Germantown.
Harry Berger, 5314 Wayne Ave., Germantown.
William H. Coulson, Town Hall, Germantown.
Michael Kimmary, Town Hall, Germantown.

PIKE COUNTY

Asa B. Martin, Milford.
Florence Keller, Hartford St., Milford.
Mr. and Mrs. John H. Cook, Bushkill.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY

Dr. and Mrs. L. D. Heim, Schuylkill Haven.
Hugh W. Heim, Schuylkill Haven.
F. C. Reese, Pottsville.
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph McKeon, 532½ E. Norwegian St., Pottsville.
Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Powell, Schuylkill Haven.
F. C. Reese, Jr., Pottsville.

TIOGA COUNTY

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Reinwald, Wellsboro.
Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Baity, Wellsboro.
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hughes, P.O. Box 146, Wellsboro.
Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Brown, Wellsboro.

VENANGO COUNTY

Mrs. Lura Crain, R.D. 5, Franklin.
G. H. Bell, R.D. 5, Box 29, Franklin.
Fred Gates, 401 W. First St., Oil City.
John E. Ritchey, 1167 Otter St., Franklin.
Jos. A. McElhaney, R.D. 3, Franklin.
Dr. H. M. Watkins, Polk.
Clara G. Black, 1266 Otter St., Franklin.
Ida Brookhammer, 7 W. Front St., Oil City.

WARREN COUNTY

M. Brady, Warren.
Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Ward, Youngsville.
Mac Olney, Warren.
Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Stewart, Warren.
Dr. and Mrs. H. K. Petry, State Hospital, Warren.

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Buchanan, 184 Duncan Ave., Washington.
Mr. and Mrs. Jas. B. Wray, Elrama.
Mrs. Lillian Lane, 113 Donnan Ave., Washington.
Mr. and Mrs. Chas. R. Riggle, R.D. 9, Washington.
Harry A. Jones, Esq., 522 Washington Trust Bldg., Washington.
Hon. D. Glenn Moore, Washington.
Miss Elizabeth Christman, Court House, Washington.
Elizabeth H. Wilson, 103 Lemoyne Ave., Washington.
Mrs. Essie L. Sutherland, R.D. 1, Washington.
Dr. C. A. Crumrine, Washington.
Dr. G. B. Woods, Washington.

OTHER STATES

Mrs. Jane S. Learn, 105 E. 22d St., New York City.
Carl M. Johns, 64 Henry St., Norwich, N. Y.
John Kenderdeine, 112 East 19th St., New York City.
Miss Wilson, Atlantic City.

ATTENDANCE BY COUNTIES

Armstrong	7	Franklin	9
Allegheny	9	Greene	8
Beaver	5	Huntingdon	3
Bedford	5	Lackawanna	17
Berks	5	Lancaster	8
Blair	10	Lawrence	4
Bucks	7	Lebanon	9
Butler	7	Lehigh	5
Cambria	6	Luzerne	12
Carbon	10	Lycoming	7
Chester	4	Mercer	7
Clarion	5	Mifflin	3
Clinton	6	Montgomery	2
Columbia	1	Philadelphia	46
Crawford	18	Pike	4
Cumberland	6	Perry	1
Dauphin	7	Schuylkill	9
Delaware	2	Tioga	8
Elk	2	Venango	8
Erie	11	Warren	8
Fayette	4	Washington	14
Forest	2	Outside State	4

COUNTIES NOT REPRESENTED

Adams	Juniata	Somerset
Bradford	McKean	Sullivan
Cameron	Monroe	Susquehanna
Center	Montour	Union
Clearfield	Northampton	Wayne
Fulton	Northumberland	Westmoreland
Indiana	Potter	Wyoming
Jefferson	Snyder	York

HV Pov. Assn. Directors
88 the Pov. Proceedings.
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THE

NEXT CONVENTION

WILL BE HELD AT

ALLENTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA

IN

October, 1930

Officials of all public, charitable and correctional institutions are invited to attend.

An Act was passed by the Legislature and approved July 6, 1917, "authorizing the directors and overseers of the poor and other officers having charge of the poor in the poor districts of this Commonwealth, together with their solicitors, steward, or superintendent and such other executive officers as may be designated by said directors and overseers or other officers to attend the annual meeting of the Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of Pennsylvania as part of their official duties and providing for the payment of the expenses thereof."